THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.—No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bedwetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 16.

The Eastern Conference—Comments on the Conduct of Greece, Spain, and Cuba.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Andalusian at New York, we have European advices to the 16th inst.

SPAIN.

Present Condition of the Country.

From the London Times, Jan. 14.

In most revolutions a similar conflict has occurred. In the hour of insurrection the aid of the people is eagerly invoked by the leaders of the rebellion, and these leaders invariably discover a little later that it is necessary to repudiate their allies. Either cajolery or coercion is accordingly employed for the purpose, and the power of the sword is transferred from those who fought the battle to those who claim the direction of victory. In Spain it is quite true that the people did not contribute their blood after such a fashion. The revolution of September was not a popular movement, but a military revolt. It is, however, equally true that the people were armed out of suspicion of the army, and with some hope of keeping the successful generals in check. The result, therefore, was still a conflict between those who assumed to preside over the course of events and those who feared that such course would be directed in opposition to their own views. The republican party—or rather the democrats, for at that time republicanism had not been covertly advocated—had declined originally to take part in the provisional government, and the principles, therefore, of the sect were not directly represented at headquarters. This, as republicanism advanced, was thought to be a grievance, and one of the demands preferred at the time of the rising in Cadiz was for an official recognition of the "element" so excluded. The republicans, increasing as they were in numbers and pretensions, apprehended that their exclusion from power might impair their chances of success at the coming elections, and leave their rivals with dangerous opportunities of political manipulation. They protested, therefore, and in the end, though obviously without concert, they rose in arms. The Government naturally objected to the maintenance of an army regarded as a counterpoise to their own. They demanded the surrender of the weapons retained by the volunteers, and succeeded, as far as they went, in obtaining them, but they are apparently either aghast at the bloodshed incurred or afraid to continue the experiment, and the last state of Spain is so far worse than the first.

It is said that the most dreadful tempest only disturbs the waters of the ocean to the depth of a few feet, and the same remark, we suspect, may be made as to the effect of these political storms on the population of Spain. No doubt, in proportion as the suspense is prolonged and conflicts recur, the people will be drawn in greater and greater numbers into the revolutionary vortex, but at present the active class is probably not a large one. It is at this point, indeed, that the chief difficulty of the revolution will be experienced. The future government of Spain, whatever it may be, must, unless it is to rest upon force, be acceptable to the great body of the nation, and yet it seems impossible to imagine how such a government should be formed. A federal republic on the model of the Swiss or American constitution, though congenial to Spaniards generally, would be utterly abominable to the very classes who have now risen in arms. A communistic republic, such as these insurgents desire, would be revolting to all the rest of their countrymen. A king acceptable to the military chiefs ought to be maintained by military power on the throne, but such institutions would be no improvement on those against which the revolution was directed, while the elements of rebellion in Spain will henceforth be more formidable than before. Such are the present prospects of the Spaniards. If any Spanish statesman can bring light out of the darkness, he will be a true benefactor to his country.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, January 12:—

There has been for some time a rumor in circulation, which, although again and again semi-officially contradicted, is, for all that, all the more stubbornly believed, that the Provisional Government has received unfavorable intelligence from the island of Cuba. On his first landing at Havana, in the early part of last week, General Dulce, it was said, wrote the following telegraphic despatch:—"Dulce is in better health. The situation continues the same. Send reinforcements, which are urgently wanted here, and let them be as numerous as possible."

Be it observed that the correspondence from the island exults at the arrival of steamer after steamer laden with thousands of the "best troops in the world," assuring us that by the 4th or the 5th there would be no less than 7000 coming in, as it were, to escort the beloved "Don Domingo," as they call the popular General Dulce, on his taking possession of the command.

With 7000 fresh troops added to the ordinary garrison the new commander-in-chief does not deem himself sufficiently strong, and urgently, not to say anxiously, asks for more. Well might the Government endeavor to withhold the unwelcome news from the public here; but the attempt was unavailing, as it was necessary not only to send out more forces, but even to appeal to the patriotism both of soldiers and citizens, so to interest the whole community in the expedition. We learn now that the Minister of War has thrown out some hints to the various corps of the army to the effect that spontaneous offers of service in Cuba would be acceptable, and that the intimation has met with so ready a response that the supply will greatly exceed the demand.

All the superior officers and officers of the infantry regiment Cadiz presented themselves to General Prim yesterday to testify their own and their soldiers' ardent desire to be among the first to sail for Cuba. Prim praised and thanked these gallant gentlemen for their patriotic zeal, and added that none but those who wished it should be sent across the sea. Volunteers from the various cavalry regiments have already been sent to depots where they are to be ready to embark on the 15th. Between the 20th and 26th a force of one thousand men will leave Cadiz, and the Steam Navigation Company Lopez engages to convey five thousand men between the middle of this month and the same date in the next. In addition to these draughts from the regular army, we are told that four thousand "Volunteers of Feeedom" at Barcelona have engaged to go over to Cuba as champions of the national cause.

Upon coming to the end of all possible plans and conjectures, thinking Spaniards feel inclined to embrace the conclusion that, do what they may, they must make up their mind to lose their West Indian colonies. What the Government has hitherto done is simply looked upon as a step in the wrong direction. They have only sent soldiers to kill and officials to rob the Cubans. All the sympathy of the most advanced Liberals here has only been for the blacks. Unless the whites are anxious to cut their own throats, what inteeest can they have in maintaining a connection which offers no prospect of tangible good, but, on the contrary, threatens them with the danger of incurable evil?

The forces which the Government contemplates sending to the Antilles consist of four infantry regiments and four batteries of steel guns, altogether 5000 men. General Lersundi upon quitting the command had already 10,000 regular soldiers and four volunteer battalions, together with other troops recruited in the island. Yet the Government papers still declare all this to be insufficient.

GREECE.

Her Conduct Towards the Paris Conference.

The London *News* of the 15th says:—

"The powers represented at the Paris Conference might contemplate results such as these with comparative indifference if they could be sure that nothing worse was in reserve for them; but they know very well that sooner or later Greece would have powerful assistance, and that Russia would find in the quarrel between her and Turkey the desired advantage which in 1859 France found in the quarrel between Austria and Italy. As long as the policy of Russia remains what it is and has been, it will be for the interest of that power to foment strife between Greece and Turkey. * * * * Would it not have been wiser of the governments which profess to desire the limitation of Russian power to lessen the likelihood of this contingency than to encourage the Turkish Government in a policy and pretensions which neither its political nor its financial position can sustain?

The London *Standard* of the 15th says:—

The great powers have met, not to arbitrate between Greece and Turkey, but to concert such an arrangement as will relieve Greece from the chastisement she has provoked while giving a nominal satisfaction to Turkey. They have assembled, not to maintain the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, but to devise some means of further diminishing its independence and endangering its integrity. They all want time. No one of them cares, if only the question can be put off for a few months or years, to what hopeless anarchy they condemn European Turkey. Each is afraid of decision because doubtful of the other; and so this Conference has been called as if the question at issue between Greece and Turkey involved any point affecting the Treaty of Paris, and will, no doubt, meeting under such false pretenses, separate without having accomplished anything more than to disquiet and fetter Turkey and give confidence to Greece.

CRETE.

The Surrender of Petropaulaki.

Syra (Dec. 30) Cor. London Morning Post.

At last it looks as if the Cretan movement had received its deathblow. The fact has, of course, been so often asserted before on high official authority that even this may be another exaggeration. But what seems to be reliable news has been received from the island this morning that no fewer than 1200 mixed volunteers and native insurgents—chiefly the former—have been starved into surrender, and may be expected here in a few hours on board a Turkish line-of-battle ship, "to the order" of Hobart Pasha as to where they are to be landed. The terms of the capitulation are as follows:—

1. All the volunteers, without distinction of nationality or occupation, are accepted, and their lives and effects are completely guaranteed.

2. The arms shall be laid down by all the volunteers, and a register of them shall be made on both sides, and they shall be restored to their owners after their debarkation.

3. We shall fix the port whence the volunteers shall be shipped off.

4. Until their embarkation all the volunteers shall be fed and lodged by the imperial government.

5. The Cretan insurgents who are among the volunteers shall also be received, and their lives shall be similarly guaranteed, nor shall they be punished by the imperial government.

The above conditions are guaranteed.

MEHEMED ALI, Military Commander.

They were, in fact, starved into submission, the stoppage of the Enosis and Crete having left them absolutely without supplies, and so put not merely fighting but further passive resistance out of the question. So far as results, therefore, go, Hobart Pasha has done as much harm as if he had sunk both vessels outright. Young Petropaulaki and a few desperate followers still hold out on the hills, but his father is among those who have capitulated. The whole, as will be seen, have had excellent terms—in fact, all the "honors of war"—granted to them, and are to be at once shipped off to some Greek port. The Enosis is still here, and the Monarch has guaranteed her detention until the charge of piracy against her is tried. The evidence is to be taken to-morrow on board the French gunboat Forban, as neutral ground, and will then be sent to Athens for the final trial. Of course no Greek tribunal in existence will condemn her, but the end will be served in starving out the revolt in the meantime.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Arrangement Between Minister Johnson and Clarendon.

On the accession of the Liberal Government to office, says the *Telegraph* of January 15, the negotiations respecting the settlement of the differences with the United States, which had been carried on by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, were continued by Lord Clarendon. As everybody knows, at a previous stage of the proceedings difficulties were caused by what seemed a manifestation of hostility on the part of the American people to the proposed arrangement, the terms of which were somewhat harshly criticized. Meanwhile the Washington Government showed a genuine anxiety to arrive at a friendly settlement, and hence our own Government could not but take those difficulties into consideration. The English Cabinet wished to come to an understanding which would conciliate America without committing this country to any course inconsistent with its traditional policy or its rights under the public law. In that spirit the negotiations have been continued; new arrangements have been made, which will, we hope, prove to be more satisfactory in form; and yesterday a new Convention, upon which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson have finally agreed, was duly signed at the Foreign Office.

Augustus Dickens.

The following is the text of Charles Dickens' note to the London *News*, a summary of which was received by the cable:—

Sir:—I am required to discharge a painful duty, imposed upon me by your insertion in your paper of Saturday of a paragraph from the New York *Times* respecting the death, at Chicago, of 'Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, widow of the brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist.' The widow of my late brother in that paragraph referred to was never at Chicago; she is a lady now living, and resident in London; she is a frequent guest at my house, and I am one of the trustees under her marriage settlement. My temporary absence in Ireland has delayed for some days my troubling you with the request that you will have the goodness to publish this correction.

I am, &c., CHARLES DICKENS.

BELFAST, January 14.

DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.

The Row in the Spanish Embassy—The Secretary of Legation and Secretary of State Seward Interested in Spanish Jobs—An Effort to Force Minister Hale to Resign—A Lively Letter.

John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, has addressed the following private letter to a member of the New Hampshire delegation in Congress. It gives, if true in its statements, an inside history of the difficulty between himself and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Horatio J. Perry, about which there has been so much scandal in European diplomatic circles. Minister Hale makes some important revelations relative to Secretary Seward's connection with what he terms "Spanish jobs," in which it appears that both Perry and Seward are interested, and at the same time gives the cause of his own difficulty with Seward, which led the latter to ask him to resign:—

LEGATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, Jan. 1, 1869.—To the Honorable ——, Mr. Keener, United States Minister to Spain, left that country finally on the 20th of July, 1864, and from that time to September, 1865, Mr. Perry was Chargé d'Affaires and sole representative of the United States Government in Madrid, when Mr. Hale entered upon the duties of Minister to Spain.

Some time in 1864—the precise date of the publication does not appear, but it was unquestionably after Mr. Koener left Madrid—Mr. Perry published a pamphlet in the Spanish language of 135 pages, in which he represented himself as agent in Madrid of a company possessing a capital of 40,000,000 reals, equal to $2,000,000, for the purpose of laying submarine telegraphic cables. Whether this publication was made before or after July 20, 1864, is of no substantial interest; it is only material as showing whether Perry was Secretary of Legation or acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the time. In either case his conduct was equally illegal and prohibited, only such a proceeding would appear more scandalous if he were Chargé than if he were only Secretary.

Mr. Koener left Madrid temporarily on June 12, 1863, and was absent until September 28, 1863, Mr. Perry acting as Chargé d'Affaires, and taking advantage of Mr. Koener's absence, being himself sole representative of the Government of the United States in Madrid, addressed a memorial to the Spanish Minister of Ultramar in aid of the several submarine communications which the memorial alleges have before been presented to the consideration of her Catholic Majesty. This memorial or petition, signed by the representative of the United States, is most disgustingly laudatory of the Queen of Spain and her husband.

As Mr. Koener returned to Spain in September following, nothing further seems to have been done by Perry about this memorial, and the Spanish Government appears to have taken no action upon it. Indeed, the principal business of Mr. Perry from this time seems to have been looking after these Spanish contracts, and his great unwillingness to give up his position as Secretary of Legation arose from the fact of his making the holding of it subservient to his interest in private and speculating jobs under the Spanish Government. Finding that Mr. Perry was extending these contracts from submarine telegraphs to canals, I, on the 23d day of June, 1867, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, advising him how Perry was conducting himself in this matter, and Seward wrote to him absolutely and peremptorily either to resign his post as Secretary or to withdraw from all connection with the Spanish contracts. I never knew what answer Perry made to this communication, but I do know that he neither resigned nor withdrew, and very soon the name of Seward appears among the names of those interested in some one or more of these jobs of Perry's under the Spanish Government.

Perry thereafter appears more open in his illegal connection with these Spanish contracts, signs himself, in his communications to the Spanish Government, attorney for the Submarine Telegraphic Company, and becomes utterly defiant of all authority or control of the Minister of Legation and is absent just when and where he pleases. He was absent last year more than seventy days at one time, and this year he was absent from some time in the latter part of April until the 28th of May.

When on the morning of that day, being the morning on which the news of the result of the result of the impeachment trial reached Madrid, he, after a month's absence, walked into the Legation, and the first thing he said was to ask me if "I knew who was President of the United States." But I will not enlarge on this theme. If I were to undertake to relate to you all the outrages and indignities that this Perry has been guilty of towards me since I have been in Spain, I should have to write you a history of my whole life here.

While I was absent in Paris about a year ago, on leave of absence from my Government, Perry behaved most scandalously, usurping the place of Minifter; indeed, his conduct was so outrageous on this occasion that it was the subject of much comment in Madrid, and Baron Canitz, the Minister of Prussia, asked the Sub-Secretary of State to make some representation of Perry's conduct to the Government of the United States, and thus I received from the minister of a foreign power some redress for Perry's treatment which I should have had from my own Government.

But, as I said before, I am not going to give you a history of my daily life. I will, however, give you the account of one transaction which I wish you to read through carefully, and when you have read it and seen the duplicity of Seward and the Secretary of this Legation, then remember that it only discloses a fair specimen of what I have had constantly to endure from these two men.

This history is found fully and distinctly stated in my letter dated November 18, 1867, to Mr. Seward, a copy of which I herewith enclose. The simple truth of the matter is that Perry continued to act as Secretary of Legation without making or attempting to make any disturbance or difficulty, all the time I was at Paris until about the time of my return, or until the 7th or 8th of November. He acknowledged all my communications which were addressed to him as Secretary without any objection, remonstrance, or intimation that he was dissatisfied with the position of Secretary, or had any idea of assuming or pretending to be anything else.

My communications addressed to the Spanish Minister of State, of the date of October 21, which Mr. Perry says in his letter of November 7, 1867, met with such strenuous opposition from the Spanish Government, he acknowledged the receipt of in the usual manner, and in a letter which he wrote to me on the on the 30th of October he writes that he had received it, recorded it, and sent it to the Minister of State, and says not one word about there being any objection made about receiving it.

I enclose to you a copy of Perry's letter to me, in which he makes no mention of any difficulty of the kind. The solemn truth is that Perry's statement which he sent home to Seward about the difficulties in the legation growing out of my absence are wholly, totally, and maliciously false, or, as the Minister of State, Mr. Arazola, indignantly pronounced them, "false, a hundred times false." Mr. Perry has not only been insolent and insubordinate, but he has obtruded his insulting letters to me into all the current official records of the legation, copying them in these books in order to give them publicity and notoriety.

After Perry's conduct during my absence in Paris, as before stated, I sent to Seward my statement as appears in my letter to him, dated November 18, 1867, a copy of which letter accompanies this letter.

Seward did not answer this communication, and without uttering, as far as I know, a word of blame or excuse to Perry, he sent me a brief and brutal notice that my resignation "promptly transmitted would be accepted."

Soon after this I received letters from various friends in the United States informing me that the name of Seward appears among the members, and, I believe, officeholders, of one of Perry's companies here, and this is the only explanation that I can give of his strange conduct. In November, 1867, Seward wrote to me, substantially, that Perry was so strong in the Senate that if there was to be an issue between him and me before the Senate Perry would be victorious. But I will not weary you much longer with this tale of wrong and indignities.

Certainly, if he had been a secret agent of the Confederate Government, specially instructed to annoy, harass, and perplex me in every possible way, he could not have done it more effectually than he has; and since the name of Seward has appeared among the list of his confederates in Spanish contracts he has been more insolent and defiant than before, and if possible more negligent and inattentive to the duties of the office, though this he could hardly be without abandoning them altogether.

The truth is, Perry is a Spaniard and nothing else; a Spanish woman has married him and controls him. As he once stated to me, he is a Unitarian of the Dr. Channing school, but he has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and neither his wife nor children speak the English language. All his interests, associations, and business connections are Spanish, and he never intends returning to America.

Now I will tell you frankly what I desire. I have been here three years, and during that time have been daily insulted by my Secretary of Legation, who has kept the office for the purpose of making it subsidiary to his private interests in illegal and improper speculations under the Spanish Government. In this he has latterly been aided and abetted by the Secretary of State, who has twice within a year tried to remove me from my post as Minister.

Now, I confess that I am weak enough to want to triumph over these two men who have used me so basely for so long a time, and I should be much gratified if the New Hampshire delegation would recommend that I be continued here under General Grant. I do not say how long; I do not care how long, so that it be after Seward and Perry are both out of office. Will you be kind enough to see my friend E. B. Washburne, and ask him to interest himself in this matter?

I have written you a long letter, longer than I had intended to write, but I really could not seem to write less. Read my two letters, of which I sent copies, carefully, and you will see the falsehood of Perry fully set forth. This is merely a chapter, and by no means the worst one, of my whole experience here.

JOHN P. HALE.

This Afternoon's European Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 30—P. M.—Closing prices: Consols, 93¼ for both money and account; United States 5-20s quiet at 75¾. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 92½; Atlantic and Great Western, 45½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—P. M.—Closing prices; Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, on the spot, 11½d: afloat, 11½@12d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales have been 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Pork, 97s. 6d. Lard, 78s. Bacon, 59s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 18s. 11½d.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.—Cotton unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE.

Decision in an Important Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—A case involving highly important principles to banking houses and citizens generally, which has occupied the Superior Court the past six days, being the action of James L. Piper against John S. Gittings & Co., bankers and brokers, to recover some fifteen thousand dollars worth of stocks, specially deposited in a tin box in their bank for safe keeping, and subsequently the box and contents being lost or stolen has just been decided. The jury, under the belief from the evidence that the deposit was only granted by Gittings & Co. as a favor, taking no responsibility for its safe keeping, and that their bank neither received nor expected to receive any compensation therefor, and were therefore not responsible, rendered a verdict for the defendants, and the plaintiff consequently loses his whole deposit. Piper had always access to his box, and kept the key of it. There are several similar cases covered by this suit here and elsewhere, it should caution people how and where they deposit their valuables and money.

Steamship Collision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The steamer Santiago, of the Old Dominion Line, collided with the schooner Roe, bound for Norfolk, with a cargo of guano, off Chincoteague, on Friday night. The schooner's mainmast, boom, and gaff were broken, and the steamer's rails carried away. The schooner was towed into Norfolk.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The city press denounce the passage of the Railroad Fare bill by the Illinois Legislature. Five Senators voted for it under protest. They favored the controlling of freights and passenger rates, but relieving the Illinois Central of seven per cent. yearly tax. If Governor Palmer vetoes the bill it will fail.

Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says that the banking house of J. R. Hubbard & Co., of Paoli, Kansas, was robbed on Friday of $16,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

The Money market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues easy. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent, the former rate on Government bonds. First class mercantile paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning and prices generally were weak and unsettled. New City 6s sold at 100½, a slight decline. Government loans were in steady demand for investment at full prices.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 series	103	11 sh Penna R....c.	57¼
$100 C&Am m 6s '89	92½	50 do	56¾
$780 All Co 5s....c.	74	1 do	56¾
$268 do....c.	74	100 sh Read RR	48 69
$6783 do....c.	74	100 do	48⅝
$900 City 6s, New..c.	00½	100 do....151	48½
$400 do...Old..c.	97	600 do....ls.s10.	48½
$3000 Leh N 6s, '84	83¾	100 do....c.	48 6
$1000 Leh 6s, gold l	90¾	100 do	48½
$2000 do	90¾	13 sh Phila Bk	157½
100 sh Cata Pf....b30.	34½	100 sh Keystone Zinc	1½
8 sh C & Am	124½	100 sh Hest'vle....b60.	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$900 City 6s, New..ls.	100¾	15 sh Penna R....ls.	57½
$2000 do	100¾	18 do	57½
$500 do	100¾	100 do....b30.	57½
$1900 Leh 6s, gold l	90½	100 sh Reading....2d.	48½
$1000 do...in 500s.	90½	100 do	48½
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series..ls.	103	100 do....b5.	48½
$1000 do	103	200 do....ls.b30.	48½
$2000 Elmira 7s	91½	50 do....rl.	40½
$2000 Bel Del 2 m bs	80	6 sh Mech Bk	31½
100 sh Cata Pf....b15.	34½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; do. 1862, 113½@113¾; do., 1864, 109½@109⅝; do., 1865, 110½@110¾; do. 1865, new, 108½@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108½@108⅝; do., 1868, 108½@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108½@108⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136½@136⅝; Silver, 131@132½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.—The Flour market continues dull, with no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase beyond present necessities. About 500 bushels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·50@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, which is limited to prime lo's for the supply of the local millers. Sales of red at $1·55@1·85; amber at $1·90@2; and white at $2·10@2·35. Rye is steady at $1·60@1·62. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of new yellow at 87@89c., and 6000 bushels new Western mixed at 90c. Oats are without change; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 72@75c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed commands $9@9·25; Timothy $3·75@4; and Flaxseed $2·60@2·65.

Whisky is offered at 98c.@1 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 130; Reading, 97¾; Canton Company, 60½; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 94; New York Central, 162¾; Illinois Central 138½; Cumberland preferred, 138½; Virginia 6s, 57½; 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110¾; new do., 108¾; 10-40s 108¾. Gold, 136½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm; 1600 bales sold at 29c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; 5000 barrels sold—State, $5·75@7·3; Ohio, $6·75@9; Western, $5·70@7·60; Southern, $6·80@12·75; California $5·25@10·75. Wheat dull. Corn dull; 28,000 bushels sold at 91@93½c. Oats dull at 74½@79c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30·50. Lard dull at 20½@20¾c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Cotton firm and demand moderate; middling uplands, 29c. Flour dull and quiet. Wheat firm and in fair demand; choice red at $2·30@2·35. Corn firm; prime white at 85@88c.; yellow at 85@87c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania at 75c. for prime Rye firm at $1·50@1·60. Pork firm at $32. Bacon active rib sides, 17½@17¾c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 20½@21c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162¾	West. Union Tel.	38⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	38½	Cleveland & Toledo	105¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wab.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.	78¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94¼	Adams Express	61½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91½	United States	55½
Chi. and R. I. R.	130	Tenn. 6s, new	67½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	122¼	Gold	136¼
Pacific Mail S. Co.	120	Market irregular.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30.—Passed out, ship Missouri, from Norfolk for Liverpool. Passed in, barque Traveller, for Baltimore.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........52 | 11 A. M..........60 | 2 P. M..........62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
N. G. barque Aberdeen, Winters, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Anna, Morrow, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Bessie Rowe, Prideaux, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Suffrage Question in the House—Adoption of Boutwell's Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The Senate to-day postponed, by a vote of 29 to 23, the consideration of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution, in order to take up an appropriation bill.

The Rotunda of the Capitol.

The Senate also declined to reconsider their vote to allow the rotunda to be used for the reception on inauguration day.

Boutwell's Suffrage Amendment Passes the House.

The House, by a vote of 62 to 126 rejected Shellabarger's amendment to the joint resolution proposing the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. The vote was then taken on Bingham's amendment and it was defeated, yeas, 26; nays, 158. The question then recurred on the adoption of the joint resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee by Boutwell, and adopted, yeas, 150; nays, 42.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Ex-Governor Eyre's Case.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In the case of Phillips vs. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queen's Bench has decided that the Colonial law is as valid as Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for the defendant.

The Paris Conference.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Despatches from Athens announce the arrival there of Count Walewski. An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris Conference is anticipated from the Greek Government.

The neutrality of the great powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured.

Supposed Wife Murder.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Albert D. Pyke, of this city, had a wife who died in Fitchburg on Wednesday last, under circumstances which led to the belief that she was poisoned. She left a daughter, sixteen years old, by a former husband, for whom, rumor has it, Pyke had conceived an attachment. This and other circumstances have excited a suspicion that Pyke had something to do with the death of his wife, and he was arrested on Thursday, taken to Fitchburg, and lodged in jail.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President laid before the Senate a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati in relation to measures of finance. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a memorial, signed by citizens of Dacotah Territory, protesting against the division of that Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the Common Council of Georgetown for the passage of the pending act to incorporate the Industrial Home of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howe presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the improvement of the Wisconsin river. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Drake presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri in relation to the completion of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of merchants of Boston in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner presented the proceedings of the Republican Executive Committee of Fredericksburg, Virginia, protesting against the removal of political disabilities proposed by the Rebel element in that State, and giving reasons for such protest. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morgan presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, recommending a plan for the settlement of the financial difficulties of the nation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions in favor of woman suffrage, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) presented the petition of citizens of California for the reorganization of the United States Court of that State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stewart rose to a question of privilege, and had read by the Clerk a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York *World* of yesterday, asserting that the McGanahan case had been decided in favor of the claimants by six distinct judgments, and that some of the leading opponents of the claim in the Senate had received fees of $10,000 each as attorneys for the new Idria Mining Company, the other claimants.

Mr. Stewart said, instead of having six judgments in his favor, McGanahan had had only one, and that the Supreme Court had set even that aside as having been fraudulently obtained. The statement about fees so far as it was meant to refer to him he pronounced utterly false. If he had been an attorney for the New Idria Company, or any other party adverse to McGanahan, he would be incapable of appearing in the Senate to discuss the merits of the claim; and he would say further, that McGanahan's opponent, the New Idria Mining Company, was incapable of employing an attorney to advocate their claim in the Senate.

Mr. Vickers presented a petition from citizens of Washington against increasing the powers of the police of the District. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report a plan for the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home on the Pacific coast.

The consideration of the Constitutional amendment was postponed to consider the Appropriation bills, of which two, the Invalid Pension bill and the bill for the support of the Military Academy were passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, pointing out a way for the permanent settlement of the national finances. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) presented the memorial of merchants of Louisville and dealers in the Sixth district of Kentucky, for certain changes and amendments in the Internal Revenue law. Same reference.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every deputy collector or assistant assessor of Internal Revenue, who has performed the duties of collector or assessor on account of the suspension or illness of such collector or assessor, shall receive the compensation of collector or assessor, except in cases where the collector or assessor has already received compensation for the same period.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the Constitutional amendment was taken up.

Mr. Boutwell moved the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Boutwell to withdraw the previous question, in order that he might appeal to the gentleman from Ohio Mr. Shellabarger, to modify his amendment. Every sentiment and feeling of his (Eldridge's) nature was against *ex post facto* laws and against the conviction of any person for crime by act of Congress. He therefore appealed to the gentlemen to modify his amendment, so as to make it apply to future offenses.

Cries of "Question."

After some remarks by Messrs. Schenck and Bingham in reference to the amendments offered,

Mr. Boutwell said:—We are safe if we stand on the resolution as reported by the committee, and in my judgment we are unsafe if we accept amendments which we ourselves are unable to understand so as to agree in opinion. He insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The question was first taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas, 62; nays, 126.

The question was then taken on Mr. Bingham's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 158.

The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative.

The question recurring on the original proposition, Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Boutwell whether he would not consent to have a vote taken on his (Mr. Brooks') amendment to give the franchise to women, and to children over twelve years of age.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he did not think that Mr Brooks was serious in that inquiry.

The yeas and nays were then taken on ordering the joint resolution to be engrossed and read the third time, and it was so ordered—yeas, 144; nays, 45.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Waiting for the Larks to Fall.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a proverb that "when the sky falls we shall catch larks." From the anxiety of the Democratic politicians to have a quarrel between General Grant and the Republican party, we should imagine them to be hopefully waiting upon the skies. The clouds of evil rumors that darken the Washington universe, only presage the Democratic storm. General Grant does not trust the Republicans! He will not talk to their statesmen! He spends his time in dictating "conversations" to correspondents of the *World*, assailing the leading members of the Republican party, and eulogizing McClellan! He floats over Congress as a ghostly Nemesis, and like that fabled daughter of Night, his mission is to see that the Republican party is not too happy in its triumphs! The General has actually dined with Mr. Seward, and finds it impossible to escape from the fascinations of Mr. Evarts! *Ergo*—Mr. Seward will be the new Premier, and Mr. Evarts will teach the General law as glibly as he teaches it now to Mr. Johnson! General Butler means mischief—else why his motion to repeal the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill? That *World* "correspondent" has found a reason. Butler means to impeach Grant! He can "trust" the Senate, and he hopes to see the General "flop over," and that the new President may more effectually "flop," Butler will remove all obstacles from his path! Then Stanton hates the General! If that is doubted here are certain "orders" devilishly contrived by Stanton to destroy Grant when he was on the eve of capturing Vicksburg. To be sure, Stanton never gave any such orders! That makes no difference. Grant means to have revenge! The sky is really falling and the Democrats will rejoice in a multitude of larks!

If Democracy wants anything now it is a good supply of larks. Read the sorrowful announcement that comes from Albany:—"Governor Hoffman has so many applications for the office of notary public that he cannot even answer their letters. He cannot appoint one in thirty." Over in Jersey one poor Senator has been found. This is really all! To expect the mighty Democracy to be content with attesting bills of sale and carrying around protested notes is cruel. Yet there seems to be nothing more left! All the tuneful larks are flying joyously to the Republican meadows. Mr. Excisemen Smythe looks wistfully for the lark that "tirra-lirra chants," but gives no note of Russia, while the naval office that seemed to come to Mr. Deen "more tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear" has soared into the misty skies. We read of "merry larks" being "plough men's clocks," but no sound comes to Mr. Perry Fuller, or the new "Minister to Constantinople." We fear it is their lark "who sings so out of tune, straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps." And when we contemplate the horrible decision of the Senate to confirm no more of Mr. Johnson's nominations, we have no doubt the expectant Democrats conclude that the "lark and loathed toad change eyes," and that even as it grows "more light and light" to the party of freedom, their woes become "more dark and dark." These larks have not only poetry but substantial prose. Their absence takes from Democracy many a dainty dish. The renowned Charles Elmé Francatelli, who did the cookery for the Queen, discloses to us many toothsome properties in larks. There is the lark *à la minute*, which with mushrooms and lemon-juice is delicious. Then we have the lark *à la chipolota*, not to speak of the lark with fine herbs, and the lark with truffles, after the manner of the Italians. So when these Republican skies fall there will be prodigious singing and eating.

But will the skies fall? This is now the harrowing question. Every Democrat but Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey—and the small tribe of notaries sent by Mr. Hoffman to patter along Wall street after anxious debtors—every lark-loving Democrat in the land asks this question. If Mr. Seymour had been elected, and the larks had been as plenty as crows or mosquitos, there still would have been a famine, for Democratic necessities are great. Seymour was not elected, and now if the skies will only come down! There must be some way of convincing Grant that his interests lie with the Democracy. To be sure, he was a drunkard and a liar and a traitor and a butcher, and a frightfully incompetent nobody whose intellect never soared above the stable, but that was when Mr. Seymour seemed about to be Jupiter, King of the Heavens. Grant must feel that the only men he can trust are the men who endeavored to make him infamous. He will soon be called upon to appoint a "General" of the Army. Could he find a more proper commander than the distinguished officer who wrote so many letters to the *World* to show that he was a mere military butcher? He is expected to select a Cabinet. Could he do better than name the whole Blair family, probably the most lark-adoring family in these broad United States—or Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who has had so many opportunies of learning how Mr. Francatelli cooked the lark with truffles, after the manner of the Italians. There is the renowned Pomeroy, the Buzzard of the East, whose meeting with Pendleton, the Young Eagle of the West, at the celebrated Buzzard's Roost on Fifteenth street, was so brilliantly commemorated by the Democratic leaders of New York! These are the men whom General Grant should trust. Andrew Johnson believed them, and see how nobly they repaid his confidence. Only let the skies come down as they did under the Second Jackson, and Grant may expect to see himself gazetted as Jackson No. III, with a new Philadelphia Convention called in his honor, and Couch and Orr making a new entrance, followed by the celebrated wagon-load of rich men—and Doolittle and Raymond and Randall in tears—and no speeches delivered—and finally an enthusiastic Democratic Convention in Tammany Hall—remembering to "indorse" his policy, but forgetting to do anything more. Could any prospect be more beautiful? General Grant has only to send his larks winging into the eaves of Tammany Hall, and his administration will be a success. Think of the hungry millions who would be blessed and "recognized" and filled to repletion. What can he expect from the radicals? Thus far they have only given him votes. Let him trust the Democracy, and they will give him support. "Support" is what is wanted, and this they are yearning to bestow. They are willing to "support" the new administration, and all they ask is that the new admistration will "support" them.

But, friends, do not be impatient! When the sky really falls, then you may catch the larks. For the present, we fear you must

"Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

The Missouri Case in Congress.

From the N. Y. World.

The radicals in Congress have set the seal upon their own shame, in the case of the contested seat for the Ninth Missouri district, by voting an allowance of "a year's pay" to Mr. Switzler, the lawfully-elected member whom, in the face of two reports of the House Committee on Elections, they have refused to admit to his seat.

Such a vote as this is simply a confession that those who proposed and passed it know themselves to have perpetrated an outrage upon the person in whose behalf it is made. But the reparation is as rascally as the wrong. By what authority do these men vote away five thousand dollars of the people's money to a person whom they have pronounced to have no right to it? Mr. Switzler's seat in Congress was not a piece of property for the loss of which by theft he is entitled to a compensation from the thieves, which compensation the said thieves can give him only by stealing it for the purpose from the people at large!

A seat in Congress is a trust. To take this trust from the person to whom it had been delegated by the people, and give it to a person to whom it had not been delegated by the people, is an outrage not only upon Mr. Switzler, but upon the people. And it is but an aggravation of the worst features of the outrage to offer Mr. Switzler, at the expense of the people who have been insulted and injured through him, the salary which he has not been permitted to earn.

It really would seem that there is no violation of common decency, honesty, and justice so extravagant and so impudent that it may not be perpetrated at Washington without exciting, we will not say the indignation, but the attention even of the public.

How to Save Quite a Number of Millions of Dollars.

From the N. Y. Times.

We see no present use, and we can see no prospective use, of a regular army of forty-five thousand men, costing forty-three millions of dollars per annum.

The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House on Thursday, was made the special order for Monday next; and in the meantime Congress has been receiving testimony and obtaining information on the subject from army officers and other parties. We hope it will be discussed fully, fairly, dispassionately, and intelligently.

If it be found that the state of the country requires the people to support a large and costly military establishment, then of course the argument is ended, and we shall accept the situation as cheerfully as possible, notwithstanding the bad condition of the finances and the severe burden of taxation.

But if it be found that, without injury to the public peace or the public interests, the army can be reduced by fifteen thousand men, or by ten thousand, or by five thousand, or by a single regiment of soldiers, then we urge Congress to make the reduction as soon as possible, and thus save the industry of the country from so many millions of dollars of taxation.

When Congress proposed to reduce the army, in the early part of last year, General Grant asked that no steps might be taken at that time in that direction, and offered to take such steps towards reduction as were authorized by the existing law. Congress acceded to the desire of Grant, who forthwith proceeded to diminish and retrench as far as was then feasible.

Grant did not desire the army to be suddenly and largely cut down at that date for two reasons:—Firstly, an important campaign against the Indians was projected for the fall and winter season; and secondly, the Southern States were agitated by the revolutionary utterances of Blair and Hampton, by the demonstrations of the Ku-klux, and by the prospect of a revival of the "Lost Cause" through the election of Seymour.

There is an entire change now in both of these particulars. The winter campaign against the Indians has been successfully closed, and General Sheridan himself reports the assurance of a permanent peace. Peace and order prevail in all the Southern States—if we except the local disturbances in Tennessee and Arkansas, which are controlled by the civil authorities and militia of these States—and in Texas, where a small military force will doubtless be required for some time. So far, therefore, as the arguments against reduction last spring are concerned, they do not now apply, and cannot be urged with any show of reason.

We know that under the practical policy now being carried out by General Grant, the army is being reduced by the stoppage of enlistments; and we know that, in any event, it will number several thousand fewer men at the close of the year than it now numbers. But still we agree with several of the leading officers of the army in believing that, besides this, there might be a peremptory reduction of ten or fifteen thousand men, which would save some eight or ten millions of dollars to the Treasury and the people. And we know that in the present state of things Congress cannot afford to overlook such a retrenchment.

Ex-President Johnson.

From the N. Y. Times.

It seems to be generally understood that Mr. Johnson has no thought, on retiring from the Presidency, of subsiding into the inactivity and insignificance of ex-Presidents Pierce and Fillmore, but that he will rather imitate the example of John Quincy Adams, and plunge again into active political strife. The papers of Tennessee regard it as certain that he will be a candidate for Governor, and probably for the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. Fowler's term; but it is suggested that he may prefer to run for Congress.

It seems to be deemed quite certain that he will plunge at once, as a candidate for something, into the thickest of the fight, and his characteristic pugnacity and the ability he has always shown in this direction render it quite certain that any fight in which he is engaged will be a hot one. As a matter of course he will be an out-and-out Democrat, though he will probably take the liberty of engrafting a few principles of his own upon the party creed. That part of his late message relating to the national debt was doubtless intended quite as much for future political operations as for the action of Congress. Mr. Johnson says very freely to all who talk with him about it, that his views are certain to become popular, and that four years hence there will be no party in the country in favor of paying the debt in any other way than that which he has suggested.

All Mr. Johnson's political positions and prominence were won by hard fighting, not only against the opposite political party, but generally by an equally vigorous and determined contest against the leaders of his own. Those leaders were the champions and special defenders of slavery, and looked upon him as a representative of the class of poor and aspiring whites. They felt it to be, therefore, for their interest to keep him under politically; but he always made fight, and generally with success. He always claimed to be the special champion of the rights of labor and the special enemy of the aristocratic classes. He had just the qualities for a successful demagogue, and will probably renew his old contests in his own State, with a good many advantages derived from enlarged power and experience in political affairs. He clearly has no intention to *stagnate* after he ceases to be President, nor will anything else in his political neighborhood.

The Worms in the War Department.

From the N. Y. World.

A clever English journalist some time ago drew a most formidable picture of the omnivorous appetite and the indiscriminate destructiveness of the common domestic cat, as illustrated by the devastations which, even in the best regulated households, are habitually and successfully charged to the account of Grimalkin. The cat consumes with an equal avidity whole jars of raspberry jam and whole bottles of olives, drinks Burgundy and beer, tears up choice literature for his mirth, and make gifts of costly lace and glittering diamonds to the tender object of his most musical, most melancholy passion.

What the cat is, both in and out of the cupboard, the worms, we are confident, will one day be found to have been in the War Department. When that unhappy one yet unborn, the "future historian of the civil war," by the permission of his Majesty's War Minister, or of the Committee for War of their Mightinesses the Supreme Congress, or of whatever functionary may, in that far-off time to be, control the military archives of the nation, shall enter in to examine the legends of the age of Grant and Lincoln by the help of documenty evidence, he will surely find that the worms of Washington have made almost as much havoc with reports, instructions, general orders, and the rest, as the piscatorial monks of Mount Athos with those ancient and priceless manuscripts of their multitudinous convents which they discovered to be an excellent kind of bait for turbot. But with a difference. The monks, with all their misogynism and their orthodoxy, were no bigots in the way of bait. They cut up Arian vellum and Athanasian parchment with equal shears, seeking only the eventual turbot, and thinking nothing of what they might be saving in the way of arguments for heresy or losing from the armory of the true faith. The War Department worms, on the contrary, will be found, we venture to say, to have been "trooly-loil" worms. Their intelligence will amaze the naturalists as much as their activity will aggravate the historians of the future. It will appear that their appetite for official records was guided and controlled by a strict devotion to the renown of the radical leaders and the fame of the "almost divine Stanton." In fact, this is already, in our own time, beginning to be suspected of these remarkable "creeping things." The *World* long ago pointed out the extreme probability that nothing but a "new broom" vigorously used in the department could guarantee the preservation intact of the national military records. When President Johnson endeavored to supply some such guarantee, he was instantly assailed by the whole radical faction and forced to forego his purpose. And now comes General Banks and pretty clearly intimates that the mischief has been done. In an article understood to have been "inspired" if not written by General Banks, which appeared the other day in the Boston *Traveller*, it is hinted, with a quite Hibernian directness that "Mr. Stanton took advantage of his position as Secretary of War to destroy important public documents, and especially those which might prevent his own political preferment." "Mr. Stanton!" Not at all! It is the worms that have done the work; the worms of which Senator Sumner forgot the gluten and the greed when he was at the superfluous pains of adjuring them to "stick," as much as President Johnson forgot the instincts and the tastes when he vainly hoped that self-respect and decency would act upon them as a vermifuge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLID FIRE GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

CONCERT HALL.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
WIT, HUMOR, AND SATIRE,
MR. DE CORDOVA
Will give THREE of his most HUMOROUS and POPULAR Lectures in this city in the following order:—
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for the course (reserved), $1·50.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at Gould's Piano-rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To insure the comfort of all, and to avoid overcrowding, six seats will be sold on each settee, instead of seven, as called for on the diagram. Also, to avoid interruption, the audience are most earnestly and respectfully requested to be seated before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. 1 29 tf

THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held
ON MONDAY,
the first day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the first day of March next.
GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary and Librarian.
January 18, 1869. 1 25mwf3t

VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 509 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. A Convention of Vessel Owners and Captains of the several States, under the auspices of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, on February 3, 1869, at 12:30 o'clock. All persons interested in vessels are invited to be present.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 1 29 6t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 260 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869 at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 26th December, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14w Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 30 10t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., January 16, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon.
1 23 smwtn 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
R. JOHNSTON,
1 19 11t Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1869.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. CHARLES PLATT was elected Vice-President, and MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 1 28 3t

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,
No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DINING SALOON,
S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,
The Place to Get a Good Dinner,
OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best
11 26 s3mrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
4 27 1p No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY*,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
NOW COMPLETED OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.
The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.
WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company
Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.
The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 8 tuths

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.
As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but
267 MILES REMAIN
To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.
Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,560 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.
By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.
THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
ARE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.
SECURITY OF THE BONDS.
It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1 800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,
The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1 624 506·07
" Freight	2,040,234·19
" Express	54,423·48
" Mails	136 246 69
" Miscellaneous	91,634 27
" Government troops	151 077·77
" " freight	449,440·33
" Contractors' men	201,179·99
" " material	966,434 32
Total	$5,036 651·81

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.
As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street.
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.
Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan. 20, 1869 1 21 thstu

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26tf

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4284. 1 19 1m

NEW UNCOMMERCIAL SAMPLES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. BARLOW.

A great reader of good fiction at an unusually early age, it seems to me as though I had been born under the superintendence of the estimable but terrific gentleman whose name stands at the head of my present reflections. The instructive monomaniac, Mr. Barlow, will be remembered as the tutor of Master Harry Sandford and Master Tommy Merton. He knew everything, and didactically improved all sorts of occasions, from the consumption of a plate of cherries to the contemplation of a starlight night. What youth came to without Mr. Barlow, was displayed, in the history of Sandford and Merton, by the example of a certain awful Master Mash. This young wretch wore buckles and powder, conducted himself with insupportable levity at the theatre, had no idea of facing a mad bull single-handed (in which I think him less reprehensible, as remotely reflecting my own character), and was a frightful instance of the enervating effects of luxury upon the human race.

Strange destiny on the part of Mr. Barlow, to go down to posterity as childhood's first experience of a Bore! Immortal Mr. Barlow, boring his way through the verdant freshness of ages!

My personal indictment against Mr. Barlow is one of many counts. I will proceed to set forth a few of the injuries he has done me.

In the first place, he never made, or took, a joke. This insensibility on Mr. Barlow's part not only cast its own gloom over my boyhood, but blighted even the sixpenny jest-books of the time. For, groaning under a moral spell constraining me to refer all things to Mr. Barlow, I could not choose but ask myself in a whisper when tickled by a printed jest, "What would he think of it? What would he see in it?" The point of the jest immediately became a sting, and stung my conscience. For my mind's eye saw him stolid, frigid, perchance taking from its shelf some dreary Greek book and translating at full length what some dismal sage said (and touched up afterwards, perhaps, for publication) when he banished some unlucky joker from Athens.

The incompatibility of Mr. Barlow with all other portions of my young life but himself, the adamantine inadaptability of the man to my favorite fancies and amusements, is the thing for which I hate him most. What right had he to bore his way into my Arabian Nights? Yet he did. He was always hinting doubts of the veracity of Sindbad the Sailor.

If he could have got hold of the Wonderful Lamp, I knew he would have trimmed it, and lighted it, and delivered a lecture over it on the qualities of sperm oil, with a glance at the whale fisheries. He would soon have found out—on mechanical principles—the peg in the neck of the Enchanted Horse, and would have turned it the right way in so workmanlike a manner that the horse could never have got any height into the air, and the story couldn't have been. He would have proved, by a map and compass, that there was no such kingdom as the delightful kingdom of Casgar, on the frontier of Tartary. He would have caused that hypocritical young prig, Harry, to make an experiment—with the aid of a temporary building and a dummy—demonstrating that you couldn't let a choked Hunchback down an eastern chimney with a cord, and leave him upright on the hearth to terrify the sultan's purveyor.

The golden sounds of the overture to the first metropolitan pantomime I remember, were alloyed by Mr. Barlow. Click click, ting ting, bang bang, weedle weedle weedle, bang! I recall the chilling air that passed across my frame and cooled my hot delight, as the thought occurred to me, "This would never do for Mr. Barlow!" After the curtain drew up, dreadful doubts of Mr. Barlow's considering the costumes of the Nymphs of the Nebula as being sufficiently opaque obtruded themselves on my enjoyment. In the "Clown" I perceived two persons—one, a fascinating unaccountable creature of a hectic complexion, joyous in spirits though feeble in intellect, with flashes of brilliancy; the other a pupil for Mr. Barlow. I thought how Mr. Barlow would secretly rise early in the morning and butter the pavement for *him*, and, when he had brought him down, would look severely out of his study-window and ask *him* how he enjoyed the fun.

I thought how Mr. Barlow would heat all the pokers in the house, and singe him with the whole collection, to bring him better acquainted with the properties of incandescent iron, on which he (Barlow) would fully expatiate. I pictured Mr. Barlow's instituting a comparison between the clown's conduct at his studies—drinking up the ink, licking his copy-book, and using his head for blotting-paper—and that of the already mentioned young Prig of Prigs, Harry, sitting at the Barlovian feet, sneakingly pretending to be in a rapture of useful knowledge. I thought how soon Mr. Barlow would smooth the clown's hair down, instead of letting it stand erect in three small tufts; and how, after a couple of years or so with Mr. Barlow, he would keep his legs close together when he walked, and would take his hands out of his big loose pockets, and wouldn't have a jump left in him.

That I am particularly ignorant what most things in the universe are made of, and how they are made, is another of my charges against Mr. Barlow. With the dread of developing into a Harry, and with the further dread upon me of being Barlowed if I made inquiries, by bringing down upon myself a cold shower-bath of explanations and experiments, I forbore enlightenment in my youth, and became, as they say in melo-dramas, "the wreck you now behold." That I consorted with idlers and dunces, is another of the melancholy facts for which I hold Mr. Barlow responsible. That Pragmatical Prig, Harry, became so detestable in my sight, that, he being reported studious in the south, I would have fled idle to the extremest north. Better to learn misconduct from a Master Mash than science and statistics from a Sandford. So I took the path which, but for Mr. Barlow, I might never have trodden. Thought I, with a shudder, "Mr. Barlow is a bore, with an immense constructive power of making bores. His prize specimen is a bore. He seeks to make a bore of me. That Knowledge is Power, I am not prepared to gainsay; but with Mr. Barlow knowledge is power to bore." Therefore I took refuge in the Caves of Ignorance, wherein I have resided ever since, and which are still my private address.

But the weightiest charge of all my charges against Mr. Barlow is that he still walks the earth in various disguises, seeking to make a Tommy of me, even in my maturity. Irrepressible, instructive monomaniac, Mr. Barlow fills my life with pitfalls, and lies hiding at the bottom to burst out upon me when I least expect him.

A few of these dismal experiences of mine shall suffice.

Knowing Mr. Barlow to have invested largely in the Moving Panorama trade, and having on various occasions identified him in the dark with a long wand in his hand, holding forth in his old way (made more appalling in this connection by his sometimes cracking a piece of Mr. Carlyle's own "Dead Sea Fruit" in mistake for a joke), I systematically shun pictorial entertainment on rollers. Similarly, I should demand responsible bail and guarantee against the appearance of Mr. Barlow before committing myself to attendance at any assemblage of my fellow-creatures where a bottle of water and a note-book were conspicuous objects. For in either of those associations I should expressly expect him. But such is the designing nature of the man that he steals in where no reasoning precaution or prevision could expect him; as in the following case:—

Adjoining the Cave of Ignorance is a country town. In this country town the Mississippi Momuses, nine in number, were announced to appear in the Town Hall, for the general delectation, this last Christmas week. Knowing Mr. Barlow to be unconnected with the Mississippi, though holding Republican opinions, and deeming myself secure, I took a stall. My object was to hear and see the Mississippi Momuses in what the bills described as their "National Ballads, Plantation Breakdowns, Nigger Part-songs, Choice Conundrums, Sparkling Repartees, etc." I found the nine dressed alike, in the black coat and trousers, white waistcoat, very large shirt-front, very large shirt-collar, and very large white tie and wristbands, which constitute the dress of the mass of the African race, and which has been observed by travellers to prevail over a vast number of degrees of latitude. All the nine rolled their eyes exceedingly, and had very red lips. At the extremities of the curve they formed seated in their chairs were the performers on the Tambourine and Bones. The centre Momus, a black of melancholy aspect (who inspired me with a vague uneasiness for which I could not then account), performed on a Mississippi instrument closely resembling what was once called in this Island a hurdy-gurdy. The Momuses on either side of him had each another instrument peculiar to the Father of Waters, which may be likened to a stringed weather-glass held upside down. There were likewise a little flute and a violin. All went well for a while, and we had had several sparkling repartees exchanged between the performers on the tambourine and bones, when the black of melancholy aspect, turning to the latter, and addressing him in a deep and improving voice as "Bones, sir," delivered certain grave remarks to him concerning the juveniles present, and the season of the year; whereon I perceived that I was in the presence of Mr. Barlow—corked!

Another night—and this was in London—I attended the representation of a little comedy. As the characters were life-like (and consequently not improving), and as they went upon their several ways and designs without personally addressing themselves to me, I felt rather confident of coming through it without being regarded as Tommy; the more so, as we were clearly getting close to the end. But I deceived myself. All of a sudden, and apropos of nothing, everybody concerned came to a check and halt, advanced to the footlights in a general rally to take dead aim at me, and brought me down with a moral homily, in which I detected the dread hand of Barlow.

Nay, so intricate and subtle are the toils of this hunter, that on the very next night after that, I was again entrapped, where no vestige of a springe could have been apprehended by the timidest. It was a burlesque that I saw performed; an uncompromising burlesque, where everybody concerned, but especially the ladies, carried on at a very considerable rate indeed. Most prominent and active among the corps of performers was what I took to be (and she really gave me very fair opportunities of coming to a right conclusion) a young lady, of a pretty figure. She was dressed as a picturesque young gentleman, whose pantaloons had been cut off in their infancy, and she had very neat knees, and very neat satin boots. Immediately after singing a slang song and dancing a slang dance, this engaging figure approached the fatal lamps, and, bending over them, delivered in a thrilling voice a random Eulogium on, and Exhortation to pursue, the Virtues. "Great Heaven!" was my exclamation. "Barlow!"

There is still another aspect in which Mr. Barlow perpetually insists upon my sustaining the character of Tommy, which is more unendurable yet, on account of its extreme aggressiveness. For the purposes of a reviewer or newspaper he will get up an abstruse subject with infinite pains, will Barlow, utterly regardless of the price of midnight oil, and indeed of everything else, save cramming himself to the eyes.

But mark. When Mr. Barlow blows his information off he is not contented with having rammed it home and discharged it upon me, Tommy, his target, but he pretends that he was always in possession of it, and made nothing of it—that he imbibed it with his mother's milk—and that I, the wretched Tommy, am most abjectly behindhand in not having done the same. I ask, why is Tommy to be always the foil of Mr. Barlow to this extent? What Mr. Barlow had not the slightest notion of himself, a week ago, it surely cannot be any very heavy backsliding in me not to have at my finger's end to-day! And yet Mr. Barlow systematically carries it over me with a high hand, and will tauntingly ask me in his articles whether it is possible that I am not aware that every schoolboy knows that the fourteenth turning on the left in the steppes of Russia will conduct to such-and-such a wandering tribe? With other disparaging questions of like nature. So, when Mr. Barlow addresses a letter to any journal as a volunteer correspondent (which I frequently find him doing), he will previously have gotten somebody to tell him some tremendous technicality, and will write in the coolest manner:—"Now, Sir, I may assume that every reader of your columns, possessing average information and intelligence, knows as well as I do that"—say that the draught from the touch-hole of a cannon of such a calibre bears such a proportion in the nicest fractions to the draught from the muzzle, or some equally familiar little fact. But whatever it is, be certain that it always tends to the exaltation of Mr. Barlow, and the depression of his enforced and enslaved pupil.

Mr. Barlow's knowledge of my own pursuits I find to be so profound, that my own knowledge of them becomes as nothing. Mr. Barlow (disguised and bearing a feigned name, but detected by me) has occasionally taught me, in a sonorous voice from end to end of a long dinner-table, trifles that I took the liberty of teaching him five-and-twenty years ago. My closing article of impeachment against Mr. Barlow is, that he goes out to breakfast, goes out to dinner, goes out everywhere high and low, and that he WILL preach to me, and that I CAN'T get rid of him. He makes of me a Promethean Tommy, bound; and he is the vulture that gorges itself upon the liver of my uninstructed mind.—*Every Saturday.*

From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 29.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, at their meeting to-day, refused to lease their road to the Atlantic and Great Great Western Railway Company, and ratified a lease of their road and property in perpetuity to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and the St. Louis and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The vote was large, covering nearly all the stock of the company. The lease takes effect on February 1, 1869.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Abraham Markle, residing at No. 719 North Ninth street, was jammed between two cars yesterday at Conshohocken, and so badly injured that his recovery is thought doubtful.

—A meeting of Irish Republicans was held last evening at the hall Fifth and Locust streets, for the purpose of devising plans for the furtherance of the principles of the Republican party among the Irish voters of this city. Mr. John Moriarty presided, and opened the proceedings by making an address. Captain J. J. Doyle followed in a brief address. A committee of organization was appointed, consisting of Captain J. J. Doyle, Hugh Dougherty, and Charles McDonnell, whose duty will also be to visit the different wards to ascertain the names of persons wishing to identify themselves with the movement. A number of new members joined the association and had the oath of membership administered to them, after which an adjournment took place.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136½.

—The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until Monday.

—Manton Marble has become the sole proprietor of the New York *World*.

—J. Waldron, alias Butts, the Brooklyn bank robber, was arrested yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston yesterday.

—The United States Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ against Judge Underwood, returnable on Friday.

—A serious fight between white and colored men took place in Brooklyn yesterday. One man (white) sustained fatal injuries.

—The Senate Pension Committee reported yesterday that they had seen no evidence or reason why a pension should be granted to Mrs. Lincoln.

—The first meeting of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association was held at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday. The attendance was large.

—At a preliminary examination of Captain Green (colored), one of the Ogechee prisoners, at Savannah yesterday, he was committed for trial on the charge of insurrection.

—Secretary Schofield has appointed John H. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, Robert Flint, of Wisconsin, and William R. Henry, of Kentucky, Commissioners to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended in the war for the Union.

—The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad yesterday refused to lease their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and ratified a lease with the Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Companies.

—In the United Senate yesterday, Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Representative Reform, reported Mr. Buckalew's amendment for the choice of Presidential electors directly from the people, and advocated its adoption. The military bill introduced by Mr. Wilson was passed, with amendments, and goes to the House. A resolution for a commission to inquire whether legislation is necessary for the taking of the next census was adopted.

In the House Mr. Moorhead introduced a bill to provide against the dangers to life and property from petroleum. On motion of Mr. Cullom, the President was requested to furnish any information he may have showing the desire of the people of Hayti and San Domingo to be annexed to the United States. The Boutwell Suffrage amendment and bill were considered and various amendments were offered.

—In the Pennsylvania Senate, yesterday, the bill creating a State Inspector of Drugs was reported adversely. In the House the resolutions of Councils relative to the salaries of the District Attorney and other officials were presented.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The Provisional Government yesterday issued an address to the nation tending to restore calmness to the public mind. They decline to take active steps against reaction, but declare that they are closely watching it, and, if necessary, will combat it. All religious questions they leave to be finally disposed of by the Constituent Cortes soon to assemble.

The abolitionists have presented a petition to the Government, asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born in slavery since September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Constituent Cortes.

The Diplomatic Corps has protested against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio. It is said that all the members of the Cabinet now favor Duke Montpensier for King.

Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is now in the custody of the military.

A proclamation has been issued granting general amnesty to the insurgents at Porto Rico.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow, in February, which invitation has been accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—United States Minister Tuckerman, in a speech delivered at a public dinner in Athens yesterday, expressed the kindliest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his Government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with the Turks.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lord Monck has been elected chairman of the Franco-American Cable Company.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Details of news from Rio Janeiro show that the success of the allied forces in Paraguay was most complete. All the Paraguayan forts are in their hands, and they have captured the artillery and baggage of Lopez's army, and two thousand prisoners. Lopez was a fugitive in the forests, surrounded by allied troops.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—It is reported that Bulgaris, Prime Minister, has resigned. The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent conference is considered as uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposition to indict the King for high treason was rejected.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prince Napoleon gave a reception to-day to the Burlingame Chinese Ambassadors and suite.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The *Prensa* advocates the military occupation of the island. The late disturbances have not been renewed, and the city is perfectly quiet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Havana special says advices from Nuevitas up to Monday last have been received here. General Quesada hearing that Spanish reinforcements had arrived at Puerto Principe, abandoned his march and returned to the neighborhood of Nuevitas. He has a force of six thousand men, armed with Peabody rifles, and is confident of success.

Occasional skirmishes take place with the garrison of Nuevitas, which is two thousand strong, but remains inactive.

Two of the Peace Commissioners had arrived at Nuevitas, but they had made no progress.

Senors Armas and Cibara have gone out under a flag of truce to have an interview with General Cespedes.

A flag of truce from the rebels arrived at Nuevitas on the 19th instant. The bearer dined with the Governor of the town. He was instructed by General Quesada to demand that the property of non-combatants be respected, and to notify the Spaniards that retaliation would be resorted to.

San Miguel has been abandoned. Count Valmaseda entered Tenas with one hundred men wounded. He fought a desperate battle at the crossing of the river Caute, in which Laun was killed. Afterwards, the insurgents ceased to oppose his march. The aggregate loss of Government troops is eighty killed and wounded.

The Rogers Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner to-day relative to the Rogers murder.

William Gloucester, a colored boy, testified to seeing two men near Roger's house on the morning of the murder, and identified Tallant as one of them. The other witnesses examined were relatives of the deceased and policemen.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* will be performed all next week, and we hope that it may continue to be so successful that Mrs. Drew will give it for two or three weeks more. We can afford to wait an indefinite period for the production of Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats*.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* is attracting crowded houses every night. It will be continued indefinitely. A matinee to-day.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Galton troupe will make their last appearance this evening in the comic opera of *Ching-chow hi*. A matinee to-day. On Monday Mr. J. Holmes Grover and a new troupe will appear in a piece entitled *The Way of the Wicked*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear on Monday evening in Offenbach's operetta of "'66." On Thursday the opera of *La Sonnambula* will be performed. Miss Susan Galton has engaged an augmented orchestra and chorus, and will make every effort to produce the various operas in her *repertoire* in good style.

AT THE AMERICAN variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

CARL SENTZ's and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will perform this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU will deliver a lecture on Monday evening at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, below Green. M. Du Chaillu's subject is one upon which no man living can probably discourse so well as himself. The title of his lecture is "Lion and Gorilla Hunting; or, Two Years in Equatorial Africa." Those who have read M. Du Chaillu's wonderfully entertaining books will desire to see the gentleman himself and hear him relate the story of his adventures. The lecture will be illustrated with maps and paintings, which will make the audience to understand exactly where the explorer penetrated in his travels in Africa, the character of the people, scenery, and the wild beasts of the almost unknown region in the centre of the African continent. Tickets for the lecture can be obtained at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver three humorous lectures at Concert Hall on Thursday, February 4—Subject, "Miss Jones' Wedding—no cards;" Thursday, February 11, "Mrs. Grundy;" and on Thursday, February 18, "The Spratts at Saratoga." Mr. De Cordova is well known as a genial humorist, and he has attracted large audiences wherever he has lectured. The sale of seats will commence on Monday, at Gould's piano rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and the gratifying announcement is made that only six seats on each bench will be sold instead of seven, as heretofore.

CARL WOLFSOHN will give his fourth matinee of the season at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on next Tuesday afternoon. The feature of the occasion will be the appearance of Mr. William Candidus, a new tenor. This gentleman is a Philadelphian, but he has resided for some time in New York. At the late Sængerfest held in Chicago he created quite a *furore*. Mr. Wolfsohn will also be assisted by Mr. Edouard Colonne, the violinist, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, the violoncellist, and Mr. Thomas a'Becket, accompanist.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·12	MOON RISES	8·43
SUN SETS	5·15	HIGH WATER	4·18

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, Havana, E. A. Souder & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 23 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Shaw, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bessie Parker, Fritz, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 14th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Barque Savannah, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.
Barque Brilliant, Colburn, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at the Motherbank 15th inst.
Barque Ida Ingman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Barque J. W. Barss, Davison, hence, at Hamburg 11th inst.
Barque Annie W. Weston, Bailey, cleared at San Francisco 28th inst. for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks of wheat.
Barque Brothers' Pride, Smith, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Bermuda 7th inst., having repaired—has been reported below.
Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Messina for Philadelphia sailed from Gibraltar 5th inst.
Barque Poseidon Knudson, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from the Motherbank 11th inst.
Barque Neptune, Hayes, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, remained at Key West 22d inst., reloading cargo, having repaired.
Barque —— (Norw.), 50 days out from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 29 20, long. 70 10—no date. (Barque Vesta, Koderus, sailed from Liverpool 12th Dec—the Onni, Dennevig, sailed Nov. 20, both for Philadelphia.)
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, from Messina for Philadelphia sailed from Gibraltar 1st inst.
Schr Marion, Lippert, cleared at New Orleans 23d inst. for Philadelphia with 956 bales cotton, 174 hides, 51 empty carboys, 16 saddle trees, and 39 trace chains.
Schr James Magee, Lawson, hence, at New Haven 27th inst.
Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, at Charleston 25th inst. from Philadelphia, experienced heavy weather, and lost jibboom and jib on the 22d off Cape Lookout.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, sailed from Savannah 26th inst., for Jacksonville.
Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, at Portland 27th inst., from Boston.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Hutchins, cleared at Portland 27th inst. for Lubec.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, cleared at Portland 28th inst. for Havana.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Alaska, of Boston, from New Orleans, before reported on fire at Havre, was apparently only slightly damaged. The fire had been extinguished, and the vessel was full of water. The damage to cargo not yet ascertained. (The A. is valued at nearly $100,000, and it is stated that she is insured for $80 0 0—all but $15,000 covered by policies among the marine companies of Boston.)

Several cases and tins of refined spirits of petroleum, the cases marked "E. M. Machetke, Inspector and Gauger, Phœnix Works, Philadelphia," and "Schulder and Headlanff," have been picked up off the harbor of Teignmouth, and delivered to the Receiver of Wrecks at that port. The vessels arriving there report that on the 11th inst., they saw a large number of them floating in the channel.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.
1 22 6t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has been removed to

No. 130 South THIRD Street,

At which place the Company's business will hereafter be transacted, freight engagements made, and passage tickets sold.

Freights received and bills of lading signed at QUEEN Street Wharf.

W. L. JAMES,
General Agent,
1 28 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors, and the three stores on TWELFTH Street, of the five-story building N. W. corner TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets.
Apply to A. H. MERSHON, No. 1280 MARKET Street.
STERLING BONSALL,
1 27 6t No. 116 N. NINTH Street.

13&17 REMOVED TO 13&17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.
IN THE MUSIC STORE.

CITY ITEMS.

ART SALE.—A remarkably fine collection of paintings is now on exhibition at the Eastern Galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts, consisting largely of the importations of Messrs. Goupil & Co., and offered for sale on account of their successor, M. Knoedler, by Mr. Charles F. Haseltine. The collection contains works by Dubourey, Mezin, Herbert, Tissot, Schussele, Nehilg, Ramsey, Nicholson, Schoenfeld, Jacomin, Lambinet, Casado, Hubner, Antigna, Lemmens, Hamon, Compte Calix, Herzog Brion, Couturier, and many others of celebrity. The pictures will be sold by M. Thomas & Sons on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, and they will be on exhibition daily until the sale, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. There are a large number of very superior works in this collection, and they will well repay a visit or several visits from those who have no intention of purchasing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GROCERIES, comprising all the delicacies known in the trade, is now offered for sale by Crippen & Maddock (late W. L. Maddock & Co.), No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut, dealers and importers in Fine Groceries. Davis' extra selected Diamond Hams just received and for sale by the cask, at wholesale prices; French Peas; French Mushrooms; French Truffles; French Sardines; L. Henry, Strasburg, *Pates de Foie Gras*, potted game of all kinds, in small tins; Goshen Butter, in small tubs, expressly for family use; leaf Lard, in small kegs; Bethlehem Buckwheat; W. G. Family Flour, the finest made in this country.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome, ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GRAFF—LONG.—At the bride's residence, on Thursday, January 28, by the Rev. F. B. Hodge, Mr. JOHN F. GRAFF, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE J. LONG, eldest daughter of Thomas Long, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Easton, and Montgomery county papers please copy.

DIED.

AREY.—After a short illness, on the morning of the 29th instant, JOHN AREY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1008 Wood street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

IRVIN.—On the 27th instant, Miss SALLIE IRVIN, daughter of Amanda and the late James Irvin, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. John Irvin, No. 120 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union.

JOHNSON.—This morning, of scarlet fever, FRANK S. JOHNSON, JR., in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1521 Sansom street, on Tuesday, February 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LONGSTRETH.—On the evening of the 27th instant, JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Barclay Hall, on Turner's lane, on Second-day morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. Carriages will leave No. 38 N. Eleventh street, at 10 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Better terms NOWHERE offered.
Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.
CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

DU CHAILLU!
LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;
OR,
TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at
CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.
Tickets of Admission....50 cents
Reserved Seats....75 cents
The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Hall, where also tickets without coupons may be had. 1 26 7t*

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 30,
THIRD WEEK
of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Received on each representation
WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
J. E. McDONOUGH as....OLD TOM
To conclude with John Banim's play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½.
NIGHTS WITH SHAKESPEARE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Shakespeare's five act Comedy called
TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR, WHAT YOU WILL,
with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast
Mrs. JOHN DREW as....Viola
Aided by the Full Company.
New Comedy—TAME CATS, in rehearsal.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
with augmented Orchestra and Chorus, will appear in Offenbach's
"66." "66." "66." "66."
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING,
February 1 and 2.
THURSDAY EVENING,
"LA SONNAMBULA."
Seats can now be secured. 1 28 4t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FOURTH MATINEE AT THE
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, February 2, 1869, at 4 o'clock, when he will be assisted by
MR. WILLIAM CANDIDUS,
Tenor Soloist of the New York Arion Society, who will make his first appearance in Philadelphia. Also, by M. EDOUARD COLONNE, Violinist, and
HERR RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncellist. 1 30 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 14 tf

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and
Cheapest Muslin House
IN THE CITY.
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all
Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES
MUSLINS,
Comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.
Good yard-wide Shirting 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2½ yards-wide Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents.
House Furnishing Linens
IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for Four shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1857, the same having been lost or destroyed.
JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869. 1 22 fs 8t*

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

The Purchase of Tools for the Navy Yard.

YESTERDAY we published the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate certain charges against the engineers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Judge Kelley was chairman of the sub-committee, and the report presents the evidence upon which he grounded his denunciation of the Engineer Corps of the Navy in general, and Chief Engineer Zeller in particular, a few weeks ago, in the House. We have now before us the report of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Navy Department and the report of Judge Kelley's committee, upon which to make some estimates as to the merits of the case under consideration. Notwithstanding all this display of testimony on both sides, however, there are some matters still in considerable doubt. Chief Engineer Zeller has claimed that the investigation of the sub-committee was partial, and that it did him injustice; he has therefore appealed to the full Naval Committee, and is now presenting additional evidence as to the judiciousness of the purchases of tools made for the Navy Yard, and for the purpose of vindicating his own integrity. We await the publication of the final report of the Naval Committee before coming to any definite conclusion as to the merits of the case.

The facts, as we have them, are that Chief Engineer Zeller purchased in New York a number of second-hand marine engine tools in preference to purchasing new ones in Philadelphia. He claims that the tools were bought at a bargain, that they are in reasonably good order, and that they are capable of doing the heaviest marine engine work as well as any machines made. Judge Kelley's committee, on the contrary, contend that the tools are old-fashioned, out of order, and such as would not be admitted into any first-class machine shop in the country; and they further contend that Mr. Zeller did not allow the Philadelphia manufacturers an opportunity to compete, and that either he or his assistants fabricated bids from those firms, so as to make it appear as if they competed in regular form, and were ruled out on account of their excessive charges.

With regard to the merits of the tools, the sub-committee gives us the testimony of Mr. J. Shields Wilson, superintendent of Neafie & Levy's Penn Works, and Mr. John Birkbeck, superintendent of Messrs. Merrick & Sons' Southwark Foundry, six machinists employed in the navy yard, all of whom testify in substance that the tools purchased in New York are old fashioned, out of order, incapable of doing first-rate work, and not such as they would buy if fitting up shops of their own.

On the other hand, the Board of Engineers who examined the matter by order of the Navy Department present the evidence of a number of prominent machinists, who swore that the tools were not antiquated; that the depreciation from use was not such as to materially affect their efficiency; that they were first-class tools in every respect, such as they would purchase themselves, and that it was judicious to purchase them in preference to paying a higher price for new ones. The following are the gentlemen who testified to that effect:—John H. Long, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy; Joseph G. Harrison, of the firm of Fletcher & Harrison, New York; Joseph Belknap, consulting engineer, New York; Jacob S. Worden, of the firm of Murphy, McCady & Worden, New York; Thomas J. Rowland, of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I.; John Birkbeck, superintendent of Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, and seventeen other leading machinists and engineers of New York and other cities. In addition to these, letters endorsing the same views were received from Messrs. Merrick & Sons; W. C. Williamson, of Williamson & Brothers; T. Wilbraham & Brothers, John Birkbeck, John L. Knowlton, of the machine works at Second street wharf, Philadelphia; Lewis Laws, of I. P. Morris, Towne & Co., Philadelphia; Washington Jones, superintendent of the same establishment; Charles W. Smith, No. 135 North Third street; and Robert H. Long, of Grice & Long, Fulton Works, Philadelphia.

Such is the array of testimony on both sides. "Where doctors disagree, who shall decide?" The most important evidence is that of Mr. John Birkbeck, whose evidence before the Committee and the Board is apparently contradictory. Before the Board he testified that "the general character of the tools purchased of Roach is excellent, and they have all the modern improvements for doing marine work; they are not old-fashioned patterns, and they are generally in good order; there are some few repairs required on them to put them in the best of first-class order; the cost of putting them in order would not exceed $200; they are the proper kind of tools to select for a navy yard, and their purchase was judicious, instead of purchasing other tools at greater prices." Mr. Birkbeck stated that when examined by the sub-committee he was required to give categorical answers, which did not elicit his full opinion.

The most serious charge brought against Mr. Zeller and his assistants by the sub-committee, is that they fabricated bids as having been made by Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dougherty. The only evidence given by the sub-committee is as follows:—

"Messrs. Sellers & Co. having examined the exhibit hereof referred to, said:—

"'We never made any bids for these tools, neither were we requested to do so. Our letter of August 20, 1868, and certain photographs obtained from us some time previous to May 21, 1867, at which time we revised our price list, must have been the basis upon which the comparison has been made. Some of the sizes given as ours we do not make.'

"On this point Mr. Bement, of the firm of Bement & Dougherty, being shown the exhibit and asked whether the prices were those of his firm, said they were not bids; that when the firm makes bids they take press copies of them; that the books of the firm had been examined and found that no bids had been given for these tools, and no member of the firm or employe thereof had any recollection of any bids having been solicited or requested, and added, 'If there had been a call made at that time, June, 1867, the prices would not have been as carried out in the exhibit.'

"Q. Then your books show no call on you for propositions for the several items set forth in that schedule? A. No, sir; and had such call been made the prices would not have been as quoted; and the prices quoted as ours in some cases are no; the prices on the list which was furnished a year before, on August 29, 1866.'"

In the report of the Board of Engineers we find the price lists of the various tool-building firms set forth at length and sworn to as correct by the assistant engineers and the draughtsmen and others employed in the Chief Engineer's office at the navy yard.

The only definite conclusion we have that able is that arrive at in this whole matter of purchasing tools was conducted in a very loose and unbusiness-like manner by Chief Engineer Zeller. His assistants swear that they waited upon Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Messrs. Bement & Dougherty at certain times, and obtained price-lists from them, stating, when they did so, that there was to be competition in the purchase of the tools. The firms above-named, however, according to the report of the sub-committee, only considered these transactions as the preliminary steps to still further negotiations. A misunderstanding certainly appears to exist on this point. The report of the sub-committee further states that Messrs. Sellers & Co. and Bement & Dougherty positively deny that that they were examined by the Board of Engineers as to whether they ever made competitive bids for the tools in question, and pronounce the conclusions of the Board to be false and unfounded. The Board of Engineers, on the contrary, report that papers, which they gave at length, were personally submitted to members of the above-mentioned firms, and acknowledged by them to be the price-lists of tools offered to Chief Engineer Zeller. There appears to be some full-fledged fabrications somewhere on this point, and we hope that the report of the Naval Committee will let us know who the fabricators are.

Complaints are frequently made about the red tape in our public offices, but such a case as this shows the necessity and importance of red tape. In all matters where the expenditures of the Government are concerned, too much care cannot be exercised to have all the contracts, specifications, receipts, exhibits etc., set forth clearly and unmistakably in black and white, and then if disputes arise they can be settled without much difficulty. This tool-purchasing matter does not appear to have been probed to the bottom yet, and we hope that the next report we have on the subject will give us *all* the facts, without fear, favor, or curtailment, and in such a clear and understandable manner that there will be no mistaking them.

The Proposition to Increase the Number of Assemblymen.

WE are glad to notice that Mr. Adaire has introduced in the State Legislature a proposition that the Constitution be so amended as to authorize an increase of the number of Assemblymen to three hundred. The present system is so lamentably defective that scarcely any change can prove injurious, and there is good reason for anticipating beneficial results from the proposed reform. Legislation, as now conducted at Harrisburg, is ordinarily either a failure, a farce, or a fraud.

Useful business of a general character is habitually neglected, and the ruling principle of action is to do those things which ought not to be done, and to leave undone those things which ought to be done. Nine-tenths of each session is consumed in the consideration of special laws or private bills, and in these proceedings one hundred men in the House act on business interests of every description, without knowing or caring what is the real nature of the enactments they vote for, and without taking the trouble to oppose any measure that may be submitted unless a belief prevails that "there is money in it," or that it may affect partisan interests. Hundreds of bills are read only by their titles, and under this careless system adroit managers, who conciliate influential members of committees, have little difficulty in securing the passage of any obnoxious measure they chose to favor. If it is important that the privileges granted in these multifarious enactments should be bestowed, no worse mode than the one now employed could be devised to consider them, for it is evident that they receive no consideration whatever worthy of the name; that members vote "yea" or "nay" without an intelligent comprehension of their own action; and that they pass bill No. 8056 or defeat bill No. 12,945 from no better reason than a desire to oblige a friend or fellow-member, or from absolutely base motives. Of all patent plans for making laws, under any system of government, this is one of the very worst. For practical purposes the people might as well go back to a despotism virtually ruled by an irresponsible favorite, and look to a king's fool or a king's barber as the fountain of law and justice. The whole system is so radically absurd, and the time of legislators is so thoroughly preoccupied by the multifarious details of private bills, that honest men find themselves hopelessly bewildered when they endeavor to bring order out of chaos, and to render real service, of a legitimate character, to the State.

The repeated attempts to transfer to the courts the private business with which the Legislature is burdened have proved abortive. As soon as one class of applicants is disposed of, others take its place, and there is a chronic tendency to encourage these applications, for the obvious reason that they bring grist to the mill of corrupt members. Something may be done by positive laws, or by constitutional amendments, to check this evil; but it is probable that an increase of the number of members of the House to three hundred would prove the most effective remedy, especially if this increase was accompanied by short sessions and small salaries. The best thing the people can expect from a State Legislature is that it will act promptly and wisely on the general appropriation bills and such other general legislation or business as may from time to time be requisite for the public welfare, and then adjourn. Three hundred men could easily be selected, by small constituencies, from the immense body of good and useful citizens who would be willing to devote annually a month or six weeks to the consideration of legitimate legislative business, but who would turn away in disgust from the unintelligible budget of buncombe and bribery which is now manufactured at the State Capitol. The absurdities of the present system would be more glaring than ever if three hundred men instead of only one hundred spent their time in converting jargon they would not even listen to into laws, and it is scarcely possible that so large a body would willingly consent to this self-stultification.

Mr. Adaire's proposition embraces a proviso that in apportioning the representatives "no county shall be divided, and no more than three counties shall be joined in the formation of a district." The last clause of this proviso we cordially approve, but we doubt the wisdom of the first. It seems to us desirable that each member should be made responsible to as small a constituency as possible. Of three hundred members, for instance, Philadelphia would be entitled to about sixty. It would be a hazardous experiment to elect that number on a general ticket, all the voters of the city voting for sixty candidates. It would probably be better to require that no legislative district should embrace more territory than a single ward, and, if possible, to divide the populous wards into three districts, so that each candidate could be personally known to a large proportion of his constituents. In some of the populous counties of the State the custom prevails in nominating conventions of apportioning legislative candidates to well-defined sub-districts. In some of the New England States each town or township elects at least one member. What is needed above all other things in the Legislature is honest men, and rogues have a better chance of imposing upon people unacquainted with their private character than upon their immediate neighbors.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun*, some of the wards of that city have formed or are contemplating the formation of vigilance committees similar to those of San Francisco. If this is the case, all the wise men in Gotham must indeed have gone to sea in a bowl. New York has long been in a bad way, but we can hardly believe that anything can now justify such action in private individuals. In the unorganized society of a new country, especially one laboring under the peculiar disadvantages of the heterogeneous population attracted by the precious metals, there may be excuses for the more law-abiding citizens to take the law in their own hands against the outrages of the utterly lawless; but no enemy could utter anything half so derogatory to the fame of New York as would be the truth confessed by such action on the part of her own citizens.

CHICAGO is growing, if we are to believe what the people of that city say for themselves. The following were the totals of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the city in 1868 and 1867:—

	1868.	1867.
Real	$174,490,660	$140,857,040
Personal	55,756,340	51,392,604
Total	$230,248,000	$192,249,644

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against trusting any of the CREW of the schooner ISAAC OLIVER, Pannell, Master, as no debt of their contracting will be paid by either captain or consignee.
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 2t* No. 129 South FRONT Street.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 29, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer CUBA, sailing from Baltimore, will close at this Office on MONDAY, February 1.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

POETRY ABOUT MAN AND BEAST.

The beasts of the field are clothed with hair,
The birds of the air with feathers;
Both birds and beasts have plenty to wear,
Exposed to all sorts of weathers.
The reason the birds and the beasts go thus,
It is certainly now decided,
Is because no Clothing is furnished by us,
Such as for man is provided.

But human critters would deem it a sin
In feathers and furs to dress, so
And so each human covers his skin
With pants and with coats, and vests, oh!
And men, by the thousands, are clothed with goods
Which we run some tremendous mills on,
And the men of the nation crowd to buy
The Clothing of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would mention, by way of passing remark, that there are still a few Clothes left of the same sort, going, going, going, at the same unprecedentedly low prices. Man being superior in understanding to the beast of the field, or the fowl of the air, will show his understanding by taking advantage of the present condition of affairs, and hastening to buy at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—FOR SALE, A SCHOLARSHIP IN BEST COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the city. Apply at No. 606 N. TENTH Street, 1t*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, SPRUCE street, above Fifth, at 7½ o'clock.
Seats reserved for young men.
Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND MISSION SOCIETY, organized in September, 1827. Office, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street.
The two hundred and twenty-sixth Union Meeting will be held in the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets, on Sabbath evening, 31st, at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. J. B. McILVAINE, D. D., and J. H. SORRENER will address the meeting. Public invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
The sixth of the series of sermons on the significant Questions of Scripture to-morrow evening. Subject: "How shall we Escape if we Neglect so Great salvation?" All are welcome.

FIRST OPENING FOR EVENING Service of the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, N. THIRD Street, above Girard avenue—Rev. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Pastor.
Sunday, Jan. 31—Services, Morning, 10½ o'clock. Subject—"The Ark."
Services, Evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject:—"The True, Heavenly Knockings."
Seats free to all.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by the former pastor, Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., on Temperance. All cordially invited.

GOOD HOPE.—CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on the above subject To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of Arch Street M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, pastor, at 7½ P. M.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRIUE, Pastor. 10½. Rev. CHARLES P. WHITECAR, of East Pennsylvania Synod. 7½, Pastor, Sermon for Souls. Preaching every evening next week.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the eighth of the series of discourses on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Retribution."

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Second of the Course in the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. E. JAMS, of Germantown.
Young men and the public generally cordially welcome.

DR. STORK IN ST. ANDREWS' LUTHERAN CHURCH, N. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets, Sabbath Morning at 10½. Rev. C. P. WHITACRE at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. STRYKER WILL preach in the Morning, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the Afternoon, Sabbath, in WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.

SERVICE IN BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, by Dr. T. J. SHEPHERD. Morning, Subject:—Instant Acceptance of God's Service. Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—Paul's Incoherentness to Christianity.

REV. J. P. BERG, D. D., WILL preach in the FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Sunday Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½ o'clock.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.
Price by the piece this day; no advance.
New York Mills, 26c; Warren, 24c.
Wamsutta, 23½c; Arkwright, 20½c.
Williamsville, 21c; yard-wide Utica, 23½c.
Forestdale, 19½c.; Fruit of Loom, 19c.
2¾ and 3 yards wide Huguenot Sheeting, 70 and 72½c.
10-4 Androscoggin and Utica Sheeting, 65 and 75½c.

PIQUES, PLAID, AND SWISS MUSLINS.
Satin Plaid Cambrics, 18¾, 22, 28, 35 to 55c.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, for evening dresses, 25 to 55c.
Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Undressed Cambrics.

1 CASE SPLENDID FIGURED PIQUE, 37½ CENTS.
Fine and large Corded Pique, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c.
Figured Piques, 25 to 75c.; last year's prices.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.
Heavy Loom Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, 62½c to $1.
8-4 Bleached Table Damask, 87½c., $1, $1·20 to $3·50.
Damask Napkins, $1·50 to $11 per dozen.
All Linen Towels, 10, 12½, 16, 22, 25c. to $1·50 each.
5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Linens, 50, 62½, 75c. to $1·31.
2¼ yards wide heavy Linen Sheeting, $1·15.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
Ladies' extra long English Hose, 62½c., price elsewhere, 75c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk embroidered, 87½c.; price elsewhere, $1·25.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, double heels, 25 cents.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., $1·10 to $5.
Gents' Merino Shirts, 62½, 75, 87½c. to $5. 1t

WHITE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
LIGHT BLUE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
Handsome quality, $3·50,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, superb qualities,
Reduced from $8 to $5,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED SILK,
$3·25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
PINK SILK,
$3 25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
SILKS IN ELEGANT EVENING SHADES,
$2 to $3,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICHLY FIGURED SILKS, new styles,
Usual price $6,
$4 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICH STRIPED SILKS,
Reduced from $2·25 to $1·50,
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WHITE SILK GLACE,
Very desirable for evening,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
We particularly invite attention of buyers to the above.

HAMRICK & COLE,
1 30 mwsm2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

LINEN SHEETS,
BED SACKS,
BLANKETS,
LINEN DRUGGETS,
MEN'S COTTON SHIRTS,
From the Government Sale in Washington, D. C. NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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1 30 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR Sale.—Peach trees by the hundred or thousand. Pears, apples, cherries, and plums, large size, dwarf and standard; small trails in large or small quantities. Shade trees, large size. Trees carefully packed for shipping. Orders sent direct to JOHN PERKINS' Nursery Farm, MOORESTOWN, N. J. Circulars gratis. 1t

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE THIS DAY MADE
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No. 4. Blue Eyes.....Molloy
No. 5. Not for Joseph.....Lloyd
No. 6. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye.....Hatton
No. 7. I Really Don't Think I Shall Marry.....Wiener
No. 8. Praise of Tears.....P. Schubert
No. 9. Champagne Charlie.....Lee
No. 10. Skating Rink Polka.....Gilbert
No. 11. Genevieve Waltz.....Wiener
No. 12. Come Hither, My Baby, My Darling.....Wiener
No. 13. The Danish Boy's Whistle.....Graff
No. 14. Little Maggie May.....Chaplin
No. 15. Maggie's Secret.....Claribel
No. 16. His Love Shines Over All—Sacred.....Forbes
No. 17. The Old Cottage Clock.....Molloy
No. 18. Silver Chimes.....Claribel
No. 19. The Rose of Erin.....Benedict
No. 20. Arm-in-Arm Polka Mazourka.....Strauss
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BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
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THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW AND AMERICAN BUILDER'S JOURNAL,
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WILL RESUME BUSINESS
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.
Published in conformity with the charter.
Receipts for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1868.

Premiums received, policy fees, etc.	$614,079·28
Interest on investments	158,625·89
	$772,705·17

Losses and Expenditures During the Year.

Losses on 47 lives, amounting to	$188 300 00	
Expenses, salaries, advertisements, stamps, etc.	20 575 97	
Rent and taxes, city, State, and national	4,251 26	
Commissions to agents, licenses, etc.	55,085·93	
Premiums returned, policies cancelled, etc.	30,211·90	268,424·16
Surplus		$504,284·01
Accumulated assets, December 31, 1867		$2 001,648·97
Deduct scrip received in payment of premiums and notes	109,550·00	1,901,095 97
Accumulated assets Dec. 31, 1868		$2,405,379·98

Assets of the Company Liable for Losses.

Mortgages, ground-rents real estate, etc.	$633,619·01
United States, State of Pennsylvania, and city loans	721,023 83
Pennsylvania Railroad, county, city, and other bonds	156 712·93
Bank railroad, and insurance stocks	149,953 75
Premium notes, secured by policies	449,445·96
Scrip dividends purchased	135 593 70
Balances in hands of agents	26 991·94
Loans, accrued interest, quarterly payments, etc.	91,813 07
Cash in bank and on hand	62,922 02
	$2,432,075 98
Deduct losses not due	16,700·00
	$2,405,379 98
Market value January, 1869	$2,521,753 95

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY, LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.
Scrip previous to 1867 receivable in payment of premiums.
Policies issued on the various plans of insurance.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	John G Brenner,
Theophilus Paulding,	Benjamin Coates,
Edmund A. Souder,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel E. Stokes,	James B. McFarland,
Henry C. Townsend,	William P. Hacker,
Thomas W. Davis,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Joseph M. P. Price,	William H. Kern,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James Easton,
Rodolphus Kent,	Edward M. Needles,
Samuel J. Christian,	Charles Watson,
James O. Pease,	Ellwood Johnson,
Warner M. Rasin,	John G. Repplier,
Frederic A. Hoyt,	John A. Needles,
Christian J. Hoffman,	Baltimore.

Solicitor,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
Medical Examiners,
E. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1429 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, No. 1418 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M. daily.
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. [1 30 stu3t
H. G. WILSON, Superintendent of Agencies.

P. PUJOLS'
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
(Formerly Lakemeyer's),
Cor. CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place.
The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has REOPENED
the above well-known establishment.
The Restaurant will be under the immediate supervision of P. PUJOLS, who has been favorably known for years as a Public Caterer. The Bar will be stocked with CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, and LAGER BEER.
Every arrangement is first-class. A trial is respectfully solicited.
A splendid LUNCH will be served DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.
P. PUJOLS,
1 25 6t4p Of No. 223 LODGE Street.

A Successful Man and His Surroundings.

In old monarchical countries, where titles usurp merit, and the man is famous on the same principle as a potato, because the valuable part is under ground, hereditary wealth keeps up a race of drones, who would never rise above paupers if their own exertions had to build their own fortunes. There, to be born with a silver spoon in their mouths gives them a place above their fellows, and to do nothing useful either for themselves or their fellow-men seems to be the passport to what is called "good society." Even there, some few, by perseverance and energy, accumulate great wealth, and gather round them the luxuries of life, and live in splendid style, but can never enter the charmed circle of the favored few, who have descended from the bold adventurer, the unscrupulous soldier, and the minions of a mightier robber, called a hero or a king.

Even in France, under the Consulate, it was the favorite boast of the great Napoleon that every one of his soldiers bore in his knapsack a marshal's baton. That which in the Frenchman was a mere metaphor is in our Republic a plain fact; and the humblest boy, who runs about hatless and shoeless, has the chance of becoming one of our great ones. It only requires energy and virtue, and he will rise, held down by no trammels of birth or accident of name.

To an energetic man, in our country, it is but necessary to deserve success, and it will assuredly follow. Honorable dealings, industrious application, and unswerving perseverance succeed in building up colossal fortunes, more honorable to their possessors than all the hereditary titles of a duke or peer. The one golden rule is that so facetiously given by Charles Lamb, "You'll get fat on a rock it you'll stick to it; a mussel does."

Among the many honorable examples o perseverance and honorable trading, leading to princely independence, few are more marked than the career of Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia. For thirty years he has been engaged in the manufacture of these world-renowned specifics, the Seaweed Tonic, Pulmonic Syrup, and his Mandrake Pills. Knowing the intrinsic value of these medicinal preparations, and having confidence in their value, he spared no exertions to get them into the world's market.

At first totally unknown, the struggle to introduce them was an arduous one, and a less energetic man would have given up in despair; but knowing that he possessed what must be appreciated when fully known, for twenty-two years he kept them before the public, liberally expending large sums in pushing them by means of advertising, until they became in every quarter of this immense continent "a household word," and their names, as well as the articles themselves, might, without a pun, be said to be in everybody's mouth. About eight years ago the long-looked-for reward began to assume gigantic proportions, and now he finds himself in possession of a magnificent fortune, with the inclinations and taste to enjoy its advantages and extend the hospitalities within its power to a numerous circle of firm friends and acquaintances.

Looking back, over a space of thirty years, to the humble period when the Seaweed Tonic was prepared in a solitary barrel, and now gazing upon the magnificent manufactory where it and the other articles are made in almost endless quantities, he may well feel proud of the results of perseverance and fair trading.

As the leading tonic of the day the Seaweed stands without a rival. The large building which, even now, in architectural beauty and attraction equals anything else in the city of Brotherly Love, has become too confined, and the next spring will see erected on the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets a marble building for the carrying on of his immense trade, eclipsing in magnificence all other stores.

In his laboratory every improvement known to modern science is employed, and the steam machine, with eccentric drum, for the exclusive manufacture of the Mandrake Pills, is a curiosity of mechanical dexterity for lightening the labor of man.

In giving the history of a fortune thus successfully built up, it will not be out of place to inquire into the manner of using so great an estate; whether the long years of accumulation have dried up the higher qualities of the mind, or whether a liberal employment of the gifts of fortune show that the blind goddess has for once bestowed it where it will be worthily used. Dr. Schenck has at Schenck's Station, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, and on the railroad leading from Philadelphia to New York, built himself a country residence or summer retreat, which he has surrounded and filled with all the luxuries of art and nature which make the chief blessings of life. It is one of the finest residences near the Delaware, erected at a cost of $50,000, and surrounded by a farm of some 300 acres in a magnificent state of cultivation. The situation is picturesque, the location healthy, and here the successful man of business, in the bosom of an amiable family, enjoys his *otium cum dignitate*, proudly conscious that he owes all to his own energies. The whole place reveals the man of wealth, refined by culture and fine taste. Conservatories, in which are treasured all the varieties of Flora, both of temperate and torrid zones; a garden which Adam, in his innocence, might have coveted; barns, stables, buildings, and agricultural machinery of the most approved style, fine horses, unexceptionable carriages, and stock of the most expensive breeds, the whole superintended by the best gardener, the best coachman, and the best farming steward in the United States. The farm is within a ring fence, and the different lots are separated by the most approved fences. The whole is so beautifully tilled and free from weed as to lie before the parlor windows a map of beauty and care. On the river hard by rides like a swan a splendid yacht, of which he is himself captain, and can steer to a miracle. On the low portion of the ground he contemplates making a private fish-pond, which will add much to the attractiveness of the place.

Having paid attention to the surroundings, we will enter the house, where the host and his lady, with one amiable daughter and two sons, are prepared to give us a plain, straightforward, unsophisticated welcome. An old-fashioned quilting is taking place—for you must remember these are none of your new-fangled folks, who ape the manners of aristocratic absurdity, but the genuine old Eastern stripe, who make you at home in a minute, and by their ease and heartiness remove the "stranger" feeling at a word. Within taste reigns supreme; and without mere ostentatious display, everything is of the choicest and most costly character—carved furniture, plate-glass, richly chased sets of rarest plate, pictures by the old and modern masters, a library of books gorgeous in true calf and Turkey morocco, all arranged with an exquisite eye for harmony, and all seemingly without straining after effect. Here we were welcomed, and here, with the noble-hearted proprietor, his son Hayward, a worthy chip of the old block, and the hospitable lady of the house, we felt what happy home and cheerful converse could do. Separated from the house is a private billiard-room, where parties can relax from severer cares and enjoy at leisure the king of games.

In addition to this palace, built and fitted by the hands of commercial enterprise and deserved success, Dr. Schenck has in the city his winter residence, a high-stoop marble house, fitted with every comfort, appliance, and modern improvement. Thus lives the proprietor of the leading *family medicines* of the day, and the founder, unaided, of a colossal fortune.

Hale and hearty, fifty-five years of age, a long life, we trust, is yet before him, during which he may enjoy all those comforts and luxuries which he has so fortunately acquired and richly deserves. Our visit to his place is a green spot in life's history, and we shall always remember with pleasure the old-fashioned hospitality we experienced at Schenck's Station.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.—Mr. B. Scott, Jr., is now engaged in refitting, altering, and improving his Art Gallery, on Chesnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, for the purpose of enabling him to make a better display of the pictures offered by him to the public. In February and March Mr. Scott will hold several important sales of art works, and will offer some of the finest collections of pictures ever put up for public sale in this city. Among others Mr. Scott will offer the very choice art works belonging to C. W. F. Calvert, Esq., of N. Broad street, on the occasion of the departure of that gentleman for Europe. These works were selected by Mr. Calvert with great care for his private gallery, and the collection contains some gems that will be highly prized by art connoisseurs. When the alterations are completed in his Art Gallery, Mr. Scott will be enabled to conduct his business of picture selling with much greater facilities than heretofore, and with more satisfaction to himself and the public.

"SO ACCURATE is this science (Life Insurance), that no investments are more safe than those which are based on such calculations, and there is no class of pecuniary institutions that are more certainly destined to become universal."—*Albert Barnes' "Life at Three Score and Ten."*

A safe investment in Life Insurance is made doubly safe if it is made with such a Company as "The American Life of Philadelphia," the rapid increase of whose list of insured testifies to the correctness of Mr. Barnes' prediction of the destined universality of Life Insurance.

THE EAR.—The number and importance of the demands on the attention of Dr. Hartley, and the gratifying amount of success that has attended his treatment, have induced him to prolong his stay in this city. Office and residence, No. 1107 Chesnut street.

SALES BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT, EXECUTORS AND OTHERS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sales, February 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, will include several very valuable estates by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, heirs and others. See their catalogues, issued to-day, and advertisements on our eighth page.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
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SPECIAL NOTICE—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CIGARS.

FINE CIGARS.

A FRESH INVOICE OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Partagas, Cabanas, Upmans, and Murias.

Also, a full assortment of S. FUGUET & SONS' equally fine

MARIANA RITAS, AT LOW PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

1 6 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

PERSONS DESIRING LIFE INSURANCE will do well to consult with

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD,

No. 302 WALNUT Street.

Special Agent ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1 20 2t

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 26 tM13

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 8

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FAIRBORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice, first crop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES No. 205 N. NINTH, and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 26stuthsm

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale—50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above 7th mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises or at No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1 26 2t*

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 906 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED JOHN SIDNEY SMITH to an interest in our firm. J. & B. ALLEN. Germantown, Jan. 1, 1869. 1t*

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 36 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

READING, Pa.—DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle will relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power of medicine. MRS. L. S. SALLADE,
No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.
JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philada.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE AND STORE

No. 232 North SECOND St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 903 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 80 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT

OF

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

We have collected in this department a most complete stock of WOOLLENS, adapted to Men's and Boys' Wear.

Our Mr. COOPER, making Woollens a specialty, coming constantly in contact with the seller as well as buyer, and having a Boys' Clothing and Tailor Department in our second-story, which consumes large quantities of goods, is enabled to buy not only in large lots and at the lowest market prices, but to judge of the wants of the consumer.

Our motto in business is frankness, always telling, when asked, what we know of a piece of goods, if all wool, if part cotton, if shoddy, if imported or domestic, telling candidly any of these and more. Goods not as represented will always be exchanged cheerfully.

COOPER & CONARD,
17 8mo *S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.*

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream.....$2 50
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A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size.....$1 50 per 1000
" white, " ..... 1 50 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FIFTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8tuthsly

GREAT SALE

OF

CARPETINGS,

SLIGHTLY WET AT THE LATE FIRE

AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE DETERMINED

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

OF

CARPETINGS

LEFT FROM THE LATE FIRE

AT A SACRIFICE IN PRICE.

SALE TO COMMENCE

ON MONDAY, February 1.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

SPLENDID PAINTINGS,

Now on Free Exhibition in the East Galleries of the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

TO BE SOLD

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 1 and 2.

At 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery of

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BY

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

THE COLLECTION OF M. KNOEDLER,

Successor to Goupil & Co., New York,

Being by far the most valuable lot of Paintings ever offered at Public Sale in this city.

CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY. 25 4t

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 29 6t* PHILADELPHIA.



BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCVIII.

THE MODERN PLAYGOER,

And All that is Expected of Him.

As a rule, an ordinary playgoer, who pays for admittance, goes to his seat with a good-natured intention to make the best of everthing that the management in its bounty provides for his accommodation and entertainment. When the curtain rises he takes everything that is set before him with a gentle, touching faith in its possibility, and unhesitatingly honors all calls that are made upon his credulity by authors, managers, and actors. He indorses the following:—That an impenetrable forest shall always take the form of eight symmetrical trees, planted with mathematical accuracy in two parallel rows, and backed by a mass of tangled brushwood; that guests at a supper shall only sit round three sides of the table; that four or five persons conversing in a room shall do so standing in a row; that the windows of a nobleman's drawing-room shall only reach half-way to the ceiling; that the inside of a house is much bigger than the outside; that gentlemen of undoubted breeding shall wear their hats indoors in the presence of ladies of exceptional refinement; that the drawing-rooms of people of taste and fortune are always decorated



An Ordinary Drawing-room Scene.

with pink panels, trimmed with gold mouldings, and never papered on any account; that the introduction of gas into private houses dates from the days of (say) Julius Cæsar; that a transparent moon is a triumph of scenic ability; that waterfalls always creak; that champagne is the common beverage of the nobility at all hours of the day and night; that a mortgage can at any moment foreclose; that for an old or otherwise undesirable lover to hand over his



Wicked Guardsmen Plotting to Entrap a Rich Nobleman.

promised bride to any gentleman whom dramatic justice may point out as the proper person for her to marry, and for the situation to be accepted cheerfully, on the spot, by all parties concerned, is an every-day bit of magnanimity and resignation; that the upsetting of a table may readily be mistaken for the howling of a storm; that a noise like the springing of an exaggerated rattle conveys a faithful idea of the falling of a house, the noise of carriage wheels, or the smashing of glass; that pieces of broken crockery shaken up in a basket represent the kind of noise that a comic gentleman would make



The Same as Seen on Chesnut Street.

in falling through a skylight; that it is usual for guests at a party to express open and undisguised admiration of the magnificence of the rooms in which they are entertained; that valets wear powder; that a groom of the chambers wears a canary coat; and that in the best-regulated establishment there is always one comic footman in an exaggerated livery and impossible whiskers, whose only duty it is to announce names wrongly, and to fall down with a tray of ices and apples—these are concessions which the Modern Playgoer is called upon to make so frequently, and which he does make so unhesitatingly, that it can only be supposed that he is under the impression that he is assisting at a state of existence wholly abnormal in itself, and having no reference whatever to the complex but familiar social organization which flourishes all round the dramatic temple in which he is sitting.

It is required of him that he shall believe that, when a gentleman who is giving a party wishes to speak confidentially with any of his guests, it is usual for him to interrupt a polka (the only drawing-room dance recognized upon the stage), by requesting his guests to retire to some other apartment, which they do with the best possible grace, bowing ceremoniously as they leave the room. It not unfrequently happens that he is called upon to allow that crimson neckties and pumps form portions of the dinner dress of an English gentleman of the present day. He must always be prepared to admit that when an Eastern monarch commands his Bayaderes or Odalisques to dance before him, he is not at all offended if they dance with their backs towards him; and, indeed, he must not be surprised to find that a troupe of fifty or sixty ballet girls forms part of the *corps d'armee* of every general officer. He must



believe that "lights down" means pitchy night, and that the people who occupy the stage under such circumstances are wholly invisible to each other, though they are perfectly visible to him. He must accept as hardy rustics young ladies



Dancing Ploughboy.

who stand in the third position, with hand on hip, and having figures and chignons. He must believe that the addition of a cloak or a strange hat to a gentleman's ordinary attire is sufficient to disguise him from his own mother. He must accept the theory that gentlemen who rescue young ladies from the clutches of melo-dramatic ravishers, and whose names are printed in large type in the bills, are accompanied by music, now soft, now stirring, wherever they go. He must be prepared to admit that great moral strength is aways accompanied by great physical strength, and that one good man is at any time equal to twelve bad ones. He must allow that young ladies of high distinction are in the habit of rambling alone in dismal forests, long after the rest of the family had gone to bed, and that, rambling under such circumstances, they always meet with a villain and a thunder-storm. He must accept the proposition that bad men are in the habit of revealing in solitude their most audacious projects, and that whenever they do so, a good man is crouching behind a bush listening to them. He must not be surprised to find that a pistol discharged into the air kills any one whose death the structure of the piece demands. He must also learn to look upon moustaches as ephemeral things that may drop off at any moment, and that nobody ever leaves a room without stopping to make a speech at the door.

His good nature is severely taxed whenever he is called upon to witness the representation of a dumb or blind character, or an idiot, but it never fails to honor the drafts made upon it. He must not be surprised to learn that dumb people whose education has not included a knowledge of the finger-alphabet possess powers of pantomimic narration (if you only give them room enough) which throw mere vocal eloquence altogether into the shade. He must always be prepared to find that there is always somebody at hand who can readily interpret a dumb person's gestures into a long and highly complex narration, requiring the nicest discrimination in the selection of high-flown metaphoric phrases on the part of the interpreter. He must not allow any preconceived ideas of the drawbacks which attend a a state of blindness to militate against the theory that people so afflicted are, of all people in the world, the best qualified to unravel the mysteries with which a murder case is surrounded; and he must allow, in a general way, that blind people, as a body, see with much greater distinctness than people who only have the use of mere eyes. He will find that idiots have a special faculty of expressing themselves in blank verse, and that in the matter of poetic apostrophe nobody can approach them; and he will learn that they, in common with all dumb and blind people, are admirable amateur detectives. He will also learn that dumb people can always hear, and that these three classes of unfortunates share with the Old Lady of Banbury Cross the questionable privilege of having music wherever they go.

If the Modern Playgoer is taken on board a man-of-war, he will find that its officers are always dressed in full uniform, with cocked



Naval Captain in Action.

hats, and that a naval captain wears a moustache and long hair, and carries a telescope. He will find that in action the captain is afraid of nothing in the world except the discharge of his own pistol, and that there is always a marine on board who is a prominent coward. Although a dreadful coward in time of peace, he performs prodigies of valor when he engages the enemy, and indeed it is generally owing to his intrepid but, at the same time, judicious course of action that the United States is not eventually swept from the map of the world. The Modern Playgoer will also learn that the crew of a man-of-war is composed of hardy tars in blue satin trousers, small waists, and diamond earrings, who dance hornpipes with two flags apiece; also that an action at sea is often conducted from one of the lower decks.

But it is when the Modern Playgoer is called upon to assist at the proceedings of a criminal court that the most unreasonable demands are made upon his simple faith in managers and their subordinates. It is then that he is required to believe that the assertions of the counsel for the Commonwealth, in a murder case, not unfrequently form the principal evidence against the prisoner; that the evidence for the prosecution is invariably overthrown by the suggestions made by the counsel for the defense; that the evidence of the accused one's husband (or wife, as the case may be) is conclusive evidence of the prisoner's innocence; that all comic witnesses begin by getting into the jury-box by mistake, and that all deaf-and-dumb witnesses are allowed to give their evidence from the floor of the court, which is cleared of obstructions that they may have plenty of sea room. He is required to believe that all leading counsel are about eighteen or twenty years of age, and that they all wear what the late Mr. Albert Smith happily described as "an eyebrow on the upper lip;" that a judge is to allow himself to disbelieve evidence of the most conclusive description on the ground that no prisoner with such an eye as that possessed by the particular prisoner whose case is under consideration could possibly be guilty of the charges brought against him. He must not be surprised to discover that the prisoner turns out to be the Judge's long lost son, a connection by marriage of the foreman of the jury, and an early friend of the counsel for the defense. He will learn that the cheers which sometimes herald the acquittal of a popular malefactor are generally led by the learned judge upon the bench, and that the whole thing winds up with a chorus in which every member of the court has a voice. He will also learn that civil actions of all descriptions, particularly actions of ejectment and probate causes, are tried at sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and that the defendant in such actions is always placed in the dock handcuffed and guarded by two soldiers with fixed bayonets. He will further be required to believe that the title-deeds to estates of incalculable value and long inheritance are comprised in a sheet of letter paper, and that the owner (rightful or otherwise) for the time being always carries them in his pocket-book; also that the omission of a stamp from a deed of settlement effectually bars any action that may be brought upon it. Arrest for debt before judgment is still in vogue, and the last utterances of a dying criminal are quite sufficient to vest an estate in anysody whom it may occur to him to mention.

If the unfortunate spectator is called upon to assist at a wedding in high life, he must be prepared to find that the bride and bridegroom, with their respective contingents, go to the church on foot; that all the gentlemen and ladies invited wear evening dress, and that if any family difficulty occurs to interrupt the proceedings, there is no fitter arena for its adjustment than the church steps. They will also find that the sexton attached to the sacred edifice is a grotesque personage in a comic livery, selected, no doubt, by irreverent church-wardens as a pleasant satire on ritualistic extravagance.

A piece that involves a war or an Indian outbreak is a terrible tax on the Modern Playgoer's complaisance. He will find that the most fearful ruptures owe their origin to utterly insignificant causes; such as the determination of a lieutenant to marry the daughter of an Indian chief at any sacrifice, or the determination of the chaplain to convert (broadly to Christianity as a first step, and then to Protestanism as a matter of detail) the lovely daughter of an excitable savage.

These are a few of the demands which managers and authors are encouraged to make upon the good nature of this smiling martyr—The Modern Playgoer.

Cabalistic Telegrams from Europe.

SENT OVER OUR PRIVATE GULF-CURRENT LINE.

LONDON, January 30, 1869.—Reverdy Johnson has resolved to revenge himself upon the workmen who withdrew their invitation to a public dinner, by consuming double rations of roast beef and plum pudding during the remainder of the season. He hopes that his example will be generally followed by the English aristocracy, on account of the favor with which they regard his diplomatic labors, and that the consequent scarcity of food will severely punish the audacious workmen for their presumption.

The leading spirits of the British turf are about completing their arrangements for the coming racing season. Knowing how deeply your readers are interested in these momentous events, I fear their hearts will be saddened with the thrilling news that the first favorite, the Duke of Blackleg's grey mare Pluckem, had her near fore foot too closely pared when she was last shod, and that she now limps in consequence of this injury; but they will be glad to know that the Duke not only horsewhipped the blacksmith for his awkwardness, but broke his arm with a club, so that there is little fear of his recovery, and no danger that he will ever be able to injure another ornament of the turf.

The London *Times* published a leading article this morning which called attention to the consistency of its comments on American affairs. It proved incontestably that it was equally right in proclaiming that the success of the Rebellion was certain, and in announcing, after the capture of Richmond, that the Confederacy never had a ghost o a chance of permanent existence; that whether it alleged that the American treasury was bankrupt and United States bonds worthless, or praised American securities as the most valuable and profitable in the world, its statements were entitled to unquestionable credence.

On Monday the *Times* will publish an article predicting the disruption of the Union in spite of the suppression of the Rebellion, but this will be followed on Tuesday by another tremendous leader awakening public attention to the imminent danger that the United States will speedily absorb Mexico and British North America.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30, 1869.—The return of George Francis Train to America leaves Ireland inconsolable.

A great national poet thus gives vent to the anguish prevailing in patriotic circles:—

Oh! why didst thou lave us,
Great gaseous hum-
Bug Americanus,
And Punkinus sum?
Why gave you not Erin,
Before you set sail,
A fair chance to see you
Outside of the jail?
Our people were waiting,
And eager to hear,
And for your fine prating,
And words of good cheer.
They'd have fed you on praties,
And whisky galore,
And barring that mate is
Not plenty in store,
They'd have graced every meal
With a slice of the pig,
And made your heart happy
By dancing a jig.
Oh! why did the fear, then,
Come over your heart,
That if you went not back,
To get a good start
On the road to the White House,
In the next four-year race,
It might possibly happen
You'd not get the place?
Sure the boys will sustain you
With ballots and talk,
And make you Head Centre
When Grant has to walk.
They could never resist,
Without feeling great pain,
The gas and the brass
In the gab of The Train.

MADRID, Jan. 30, 1869.—The handsome ladies of Cadiz and of the capital unanimously favor the election of the Duke of Montpensier to the vacant throne, because they are convinced that his elevation will be followed by the universal introduction of French fashions and French etiquette, and they long for a change from the stereotyped Spanish modes. They are tired of the system which has heretofore required more time for the transportation of Grecian Bends and paniers across the Pyrenees than across the Atlantic.

PARIS, Jan. 30, 1869.—The Emperor has been so much annoyed by the diatribes of Rochefort, that he has determined to destroy in the minds of the French poeple all recollection of the name of the newspaper in which these attacks appear, and he has accordingly issued a decree that the use of lanterns is henceforth forbidden. The war upon journals and journalists is continued, and it is understood in well-informed circles that it will never cease until the writers and publishers adopt the uniform rule of commencing every article with the exclamation, "Great is Napoleon III!" and of concluding all their productions with the sentence, "The Emperor can do no wrong."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30, 1869.—An Englishman has been arrested here for high treason, and great excitement prevails, as the Government insists upon a vigorous prosecution of the offender, and the British Minister demands his immediate release, threatening war if his countryman is punished. The circumstances connected with this occurrence are as follows:—The Englishman, at a dinner party given by a British merchant, where good cheer prevailed, was overheard by a Mussulman servant who dropped a decanter, to exclaim "There goes the sublime port." The expression was reported to the Government, and immediately construed into an unpardonable insult.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30, 1869.—The Dutch have taken all Holland off to the canals to witness dash-ahead and tumble down performances on the ice. Mynheer von Skyderdonk is the champion male and Frau Cluckenhen the champion female skater. They have attained such extraordinary grace and speed that they frequently skate a minuet in a mile, and their consumption of Holland gin during the intervals which occur between their performances is wonderful to behold. Skyderdonk challenges the world to produce a skater that can smoke as many pipes of tobacco and simultaneously travel over as great a space as himself. If America does not accept this challenge, her skaters may as well consider themselves smoked out.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S

PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 721 Chesnut Street—Gentlemen:—The two large Safes you manufactured for us, and which were in the front part of our store during the late fire, were opened on Saturday last. Everything in them was found in perfect condition. They contained a large stock of our best and finest goods, Diamonds, Watches, etc., to an extensive amount. We have every confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes under any emergency.

Very respectfully,
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.

A large assortment of the above SAFES for sale at our Principal Warehouses.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

No. 265 BROADWAY, New York;

No. 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send for illustrated circular. 1 19 tuths6t

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NIEBEL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
126,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	26,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
267,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	267,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08 Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dalsett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$32,093 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,286·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John F. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 6tf

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Acuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excellent. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 22

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000

Assets, - $2,677,372.13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On properly valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,354·17 in the neighboring counties $2,360,235·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—	
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets	
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street	
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street	
Six houses and lot, north side of Sennett's court, east of Beach street	
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street	
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol	
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street	
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street	
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street	
Total surveyed and valued at $115,324·43	
Cost	54,369 32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $136,723)	$47,113 33

STOCKS.

$8 200	U. S. Bonds, 1881	
$40,650	U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds	
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, 1862	
$32,700	Philada. City Loans, not taxable	
$9,000	Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861	
$10 000	North Penn'a R. R. Bonds	
$900	North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip	
500	shares Penn'a Railroad Co.	
91	do Franklin Fire Insurance Company	
200	do Bank of Kentucky	
17	do Northern Bank of Ky	
100	do Union Bank of Tenn	
13	do Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a	
200	do Southwark Railroad Co	
24	do Union Canal Company.	
16	do Continental Hotel Co	
$329	Philadelphia City Warrants	
Total Market Value		$203,680 13
Cost		172,637 00
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE		3,199 25
REVENUE STAMPS		127 85
B. Hammett for real estate sold, not yet conveyed		20,700 00
William H. Armstrong		600 00
M. Thomas & Sons		300 00
Cash on hand	$20,073 67	
" in hands of Agents	5,418 35	
TOTAL CASH		26,091 92
		$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price	$115,324·43
Cost, as above	54,369 32
Advance in Value	$60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price	$203,680 13
Cost, as above	172 637 00
Advance in value	$31,043·13
Total	$2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868 $113,540·63

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEORGE FALES,	THOMAS S. ELLIS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER,
Secretary *pro tem.*

1 19 tuths6t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN S. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Value of Sunday.

LORD MACAULAY—If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT—There is no religion without worship, and no worship without the Sabbath.

SIR MATTHEW HALE—The more faithfully he applied himself to the duties of the Lord's Day, the more happy and successful was his business during the week.

BLACKSTONE—A corruption of morals usually follows the profanation of the Sabbath.

ADAM SMITH—The Sabbath, as a political institution, is of inestimable value, independently of its claim to Divine authority.

LORD KAMES—Sunday is a day of account, and a candid account every seventh day is the best preparation for the great day of account.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE—I can truly declare, that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable.

SIR WALTER SCOTT—Give to the world one-half of the Sunday, and you will find that religion has no stronghold of the other. Pass the morning at church, and the evening, according to your taste or rank, in the cricket field or the opera, and you will soon find thoughts of the evening hazards and bets intrude themselves on the sermon, and the recollections of the popular melody interfere with the Psalms.

S. T. COLERIDGE—I feel as if God had, by giving the Sabbath, given fifty-two springs in the year.

ISAAC TAYLOR—A Sunday given to the soul is the best of all means of refreshment to the mere intellect.

JUSTICE MCLEAN—Where there is no Christian Sabbath there is no Christian morality; and without this free institutions cannot long be sustained.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES — The religious character of an institution so ancient, so sacred, so lawful, and so necessary to the peace, the comfort, and the respectability of society, ought alone to be sufficient for its protection; but, that failing, surely the laws of the land, made for its account, ought to be as strictly enforced as the laws for the protection of person and property. If the Sunday laws be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate, and be equally disregarded.

RICHARD HOOKER—We are to account the sanctification of one day in seven a duty which God's immutable law doth exact forever.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.—The very life of religion doth much depend upon the solemn observance of the Sabbath; consider, if we should but intermit the keeping of it for one year, what a height of profaneness would ensue in those that fear not God!

DR. CHALMERS—We never, in the whole course of our recollections, met with a Christian friend who bore upon his character every other evidence of the Spirit's operation, who did not remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

WILLARD PARKER, M. D.—The Sabbath *must* be observed as a day of rest. This I do not state as an *opinion*, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as *fixed* as that he must take food or die.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—At a meeting of trustees of Norwich University, held at Northfield, on Friday week, the Rev. Roger S. Howard, D. D., of Woodstock, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Rutland, was unanimously elected President of the University.

—The Rev. A. T. McMurphey has resigned the charge of the Church of our Saviour, Salem, Ohio, and has accepted that of the House of Prayer, Branchtown, near this city.

—The Rev. Dr. Manny, Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Seabury Divinity School of the Episcopal Church at Faribault, Minnesota, died on the 19th inst. His death was occasioned by the amputation of his leg on account of gangrene.

—Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, in answer to the letter of a member of that body, as to the duty of bowing when the name of the Saviour occurs in the creed, says it is not required in the formulas of the Church, and is no test of churchmanship, but a step in the direction of ritualistic and superstitious usages that no rector has a right to exact of his congregation.

—The Rev. F. D. Huntingdon has resigned the pastorate of the Immanuel Church of Boston, Mass., to accept the Bishopric of the Diocese of Central New York. The Diocese of Central New York, of which Dr. Huntingdon was made Bishop, is half as large again as the State of Massachusetts, and has more Episcopal parishes than Massachusetts has. Dr. Huntingdon enjoyed in Boston the largest salary of any clergyman in New England.

—At the last meeting of the Convention of Central New York, at which Dr. Huntington was elected its diocesan, Bishop Coxe besought the convention to reconsider the decision which settled the name of the diocese, and call it the Diocese of Syracuse. But the convention thought the plan savored too strongly of the See system, and would not do it—notwithstanding the churchmen of Syracuse offered to give the diocese a see house worth $20,000 if it would adopt the latter name.—*Independent.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The United Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y., has grown, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. P. Sankey, to the full capacity of its new house of worship.

—The Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill. (the Rev. Dr. Patterson's), has raised a committee to canvass the matter of a removal up town, its property having come to be worth $250,000.

—The Rev. Cyrus Byington, one of the most earnest and self-sacrificing ministers of the Presbyterian Church, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Belpre, Ohio, on the 31st of December, aged 76 years. He spent forty years of his life as a missionary to the Choctaws.

—The Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, has been pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in that city for the space of fifty-nine years. There are but three people living, to his knowledge, who were members of the congregation when he became pastor.

—A United Presbyterian congregation, numbering in the very outset eighty members, has been recently organized in Lawrence, Mass., by Rev. John Hogg, late of Port Hope, Canada, under whose earnest, devoted, and most laborious exertions for the past six months it has been gathered.

—The Presbyterian church on Forty-second street, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Hastings is pastor, has been burdened with a debt of $57,000. This fact coming to the knowledge of James H. Benedict, Esq., who, though residing at Tarrytown, spends his winters in New York city, he resolved on the removal of the burden. This he accomplished by a liberal subscription, and by his personal efforts to obtain the balance. The result was a happy surprise to the pastor and the church.

—The Rev. J. N. C. Grier, D. D., has been pastor of the church at Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa., for 53 years. His father, the Rev. Nathan Grier, was pastor of the same church for the space of 27 years, and the combined pastorates of father and son in the same congregation have extended over eighty years—a fact, so far as we know, quite without parallel. Dr. Grier still preaches in the church, but has presented his resignation, which the congregation are very reluctant to accept.—*Presbyterian.*

—The New School Presbyterians of Philadelphia have done a noble thing in aiding their feeble churches. Four churches needed aid. A meeting of the various pastors and some leading laymen was called to consider the matter. They resolved to raise immediately the sum necessary to relieve all these churches of embarrassment. Two men subscribed $20,000 each, and soon more than half the sum needed was promised. The balance will speedily be raised, and four churches will be lifted from their embarrassing struggles.—*Independent.*

—The Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton, New Jersey, has abolished the pew rent system; and instead of assessing upon hearers the amount which each one is expected to pay for the support of the ordinances of God's worship, it is left to every man's conscience and heart in the sight of God. The trustees have been directed to enter in a book all the names of members and other supporters, and to secure from each one a subscription, for a regular quarterly payment of what he devotes to God for this purpose, as an act of worship and precious privilege and means of grace.—*Presbyterian.*

—The new Presbyterian Church at Hazleton, Pa., of which the Rev. Dr. Newlin is the respected and efficient pastor, was dedicated on Sabbath, the 17th of January. Professor Osborne, of Lafayette College, preached in the morning, and President Cattell in the evening. The new church, which is a beautiful structure, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, is the gift of A. Pardee, Esq., who has made such munificent donations to Lafayette College. The bell and organ are the gift of George B. Markle, Esq. Such use of wealth is most honorable to those to whom God has given it, and makes it a blessing to man. The congregations on the last Sabbath were large and attentive, and the congregation enters the new building with pleasant prospects.

—At a congregational meeting on Wednesday evening of the worshippers in the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, at Franklin street and Columbia avenue, five thousand dollars were raised to clear off what remains of the indebtedness incurred by the erection of the church edifice. Few congregations in our city have been so blessed with success as this. Completing their spacious house of worship some fourteen months ago, at an outlay of $55,000, they have since labored willingly and determinedly to clear it from all floating incumbrance, and now have the satisfaction of witnessing the satisfactory completion of their great work. The pastor, Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, has received a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, but his congregation will make every effort to retain him in a field where his efforts have been crowned with such great success.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, have extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Henry Powers, of Danbury, Connecticut, to become their pastor, in place of the Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett, who has removed to Chicago.

—It is said that the Boston Congregational churches annually give about one-twelfth of the total contributions in the United States to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Last year they gave $41,446.

—The Congregational church, Camden, N. J., Rev. E. Curtis, pastor, dedicated its new edifice January 14. This church has shown great enterprise in overcoming obstacles. Though without a pastor, and although some fifty members withdrew to form a Presbyterian church, yet within two months after the old edifice was burned the new one was commenced. More than a year the church, without a leader, cared well for its spiritual and temporal interests, erecting a beautiful edifice, 120x45 feet, costing over $20,000. The present indebtedness for the building is only $1100, which will soon be cancelled. The ladies of the congregation are about to present the church with a $2500 organ.

BAPTIST.

—A revival of religion is in progress at Hammonton, N. J., in the Baptist church under the care of Rev. Dr. Kempton, formerly of this city.

—The First African Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., has 4600 members; the Second, 1000; the Ebenezer, 1200. There are several smaller colored churches in and around the city, with an aggregate membership of 2000. The Second church is building a large house of worship, to cost $25,000, of which $19,000 are yet to be raised.

—God is doing a great work in the Baptist church at Salem, New Jersey, not only in the numbers but also in the persons who are coming out from the world: so many heads of families and so many males. Dr. Murphy has baptized sixty-five persons: of these thirty-one are males, twenty-eight heads of families, eighteen husbands, and ten wives. A large number are now awaiting baptism, a majority of whom are males and heads of families.

—Rev. James Copner, vicar of Elstow, and two of his church-wardens, present an appeal to the churches of America to aid in restoring the Episcopal parish church as a memorial to John Bunyan, who was born and lived in the village of Elstow. When we remember that it was the authorities of the Establishment who imprisoned the poor pilgrim for twelve years in Bedford jail, we do not know whether to regard the proposal as a sign of reviving liberality or as a shrewd business dodge. If the former, we doubt not a Baptist pastor will be invited to preach the dedication sermon; if the latter, it is a choice specimen of brazen effrontery.

—A new Baptist church is going up at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, in this city. Its interior is thus described:—The plan is somewhat unusual, in having the lecture room and Sunday School in front of the audience room, instead of behind it; and in substituting for the usual partition an ornamental screen of plate glass, framed in carved tracery of black walnut, which can be opened and closed at pleasure, so that the church, lecture room and school can be thrown into one grand auditorium, or be used separately. The most striking feature of the interior, however, will be the baptistery, at the head of the nave, behind the pulpit, built of polished marble, and inclosed with a lofty tabernacle of carved walnut, having gates of wrought metal work, richly illuminated. Behind the baptistery will rise a chancel window, nineteen feet broad, and over thirty-six feet high, enriched with some tracery: and filled with stained glass, to be imported from the celebrated stained glass works at Munich, Germany. The leading subject of the painted glass will be the baptism of our Saviour in the river Jordan, by John. The other windows will also be filled with stained glass.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. W. W. Hicks, late of the Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, New York, has accepted a position as assistant to the Rev. John Bachman, of the Lutheran Church in Charleston, S. C.

—The English Lutheran church of Dayton, Ohio, has tendered a unanimous call to the Rev Irving Magee, of Chambersburg, Pa., and at the same time it was determined to place a chime of bells in the high tower of their beautiful church.

—The Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D., pastor of the Zion's (German) Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city, and Professor in the Theological Seminary, has been unanimously elected pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the city of New York, lately served by the Rev. Dr. Stohlman, deceased.

METHODIST.

—In November, 1865, there was a surplus in the missionary treasury of the Methodist Episcopal Church of $480,000. This sum justified large appropriations; in 1866, $1,000,000 were appropriated; in 1867, $1,030,978. The contributions of the Church have not kept pace with these outlays, but have remained about the same for several years. As a result, there were but $16,000 in the treasury November 1, 1868, and on January 1, 1869, the amount of the remittances to the foreign missions for the first quarter of the year was borrowed, making a debt of $83,276. The receipts of the Society have to this extent been anticipated.

—The Rev. Dr. W. A. Smith is now making a tour among the Methodist churches (South) of Missouri, raising funds for the Missouri Central College. He obtained in three congregations in St. Louis $55,650.

—The India Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Lucknow, India, on Wednesday, February 10. The Foreign Mission Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their sessions for 1869 without the presence of one of the Bishops. Next year (1870) Bishop Kingsley is to visit the India, Germany, and Switzerland Conferences, and also the Chinese and Bulgarian Missions.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society was held at Washington on the 11th of January. Bishop Ames, who presided, gave it as a reason for thankfulness that "its income for the first year was only eight hundred dollars. We have collected and expended from the commencement about eight millions, and not one dollar has been paid into the treasury that has not been satisfactorily accounted for. No draft has ever been protested, nor has the society ever lost a dollar by the dishonesty of any agent. This great revenue—for it is now the largest revenue collected by any religious organization in the United States—is collected by the voluntary action of the pastors and the churches. We have no financial or soliciting agents." Dr. Harris, the secretary, gave the financial history of the society in the following table:—

	Average Annual Contributions.	Total.
First decade	$6,301	$63,010
Second decade	58,621	586,210
Third decade	99,064	990,640
Fourth decade	236,507	2,365,070
Fifth decade	451,665	4,516,650

Total contributions for fifty years...$8,521,580

The receipts in 1861 were $225,000, increased by 1865 to $600,000. During the war the committee did not deem it prudent to extend their operations, and thus there accrued, at the close of 1865, an unexpended balance in the treasury of $480,000. For 1866 the committee appropriated a million of dollars, and a larger sum for 1867. As contributions did not keep firm, the surplus was gradually absorbed; so that in November, 1868, there were but $16,000 in the treasury. To meet the January allowances of the foreign missions, money had to be borrowed, on interest, bringing the society in debt, on the 1st of January, $88,276. And unless the missionary contributions are permanently increased "our missionary work must be contracted." The contributions last year were $614,127, and the year before $686,320—a falling off of ten per cent.

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

12 31 thstu&m3p PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

FIVE NUMBER'S READY. PRICE 10 CTS. EACH.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says it is one of the NOBLEST LITERARY UNDERTAKINGS ever ventured upon in this country.

The "Telegraph" says it is the CHEAPEST and most COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA in the world.

The "Press" says it is WELL WRITTEN, WELL EDITED, WELL PRINTED, AND NEATLY ILLUSTRATED.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher, Philadelphia.

6 stuthlm

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,

1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES

AND A NEW STOCK OF SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7/rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER,

of 241 66-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth, 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
t and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, January 15, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
1 16 s3t* No. 740 SANSOM Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVIS PEARSON, Executor of the Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased (as stated by C. Towar and John B. Heyl, Executors of said Davis Pearson, deceased), and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 3·30 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 21 thstu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY A. ROWE, Executrix of the estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 31 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 28thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1869.

This is to give Notice:—That on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN S. A. ALLEN and RALPH W. P. ALLEN, late trading as JOHN B. A. ALLEN & SON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 630 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL Esq., Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
1 23 s 3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1869

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SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth}

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

1 1 No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Ramm; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair mattresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.

The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground, 23¾ feet front, by 100 feet deep, No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc. 1 22 9t

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, to close the Partnership Concern of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

STOCK AND MACHINERY.

SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with Sanborn Steam Patent; 2 FINE BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES; SECOND-HAND SAFES; VAULT DOORS; DRILLING MACHINES; LATHES; SHAFTING; BELTING; TOOLS; CASTINGS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 26 South Seventh street, without reserve, to close the partnership concern of Evans & Watson, by catalogue, the entire stock, including:—10 superior fire-proof safes, with Sanborn steam attachment; small Evans & Watson safes; 2 very fine patent burglar-proof safes, retail price $650; inside burglar-proofs; money boxes, patent locks; set of vault doors; 12 safes, made by Lillie and others; large quantity of pamphlets and printed matter, etc.

AT THE FACTORY,

Back of No. 248 North Eighth street, below Vine.

VALUABLE MACHINERY; LATHES; DRILL-PRESSES; FORGES; TOOLS; WROUGHT AND CAST IRON; PLATFORM SCALES, ETC.

On Thursday,

At 12 o'clock M., the entire contents of Factory, including:—4 drill presses; planing machines; lathes; vises; pair heavy shears; castings; shafting; pulleys and hangers; belting; screw cutter; blacksmiths' and machinists' tools; forge; 2 pairs platform scales; 4 cabinet makers' benches; 1 barrel varnish; lot lumber, etc.

Also, 1 ton asbestos.

Also, small iron safe.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 1 30 10t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS or BROOKLYN, Saturday, Feb. 13

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	1[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT...........Brocande.........Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.........Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE..................Duchesne.........Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin......................$140 | Second Cabin........................ $85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin......................$145 | Second cabin........................$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27} No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1}

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent. 30}

No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 22} Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS.

CARD.

M. Knoedler's (successor to Goupil & Co.) collection of elegant paintings is now on exhibition in the East Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. [1 2[illegible]

Admission free, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily.

The sale will take place at the Art Gallery of Mr Chas. F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, February 1 and 2 at 7½ o'clock.

Catalogues now ready.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., February 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

OLD YORK ROAD—4 Frame Dwellings and large lot.

SOUTH, No. 641—Store and Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 200—Valuable Hotel.
CATHARINE, above Sixteenth—Building Lot.
TENTH (North) No. 229—Desirable Dwelling.
SEVENTH (North), No. 2124—Modern Dwelling.
1000 shares West Bangor Slate Mining Co.
25 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
14 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co., capital stock.
10 shares Bear Mountain and Franklin Coal Co.
50 shares Maple Shade Oil Co.
200 shares Mingo Oil Co.
$425 Wabash and Erie Canal (special stock.)
Pew No. 134, Church of the Epiphany.
1 share Continental Hotel Co., (old stock.)
200 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.
20 shares Southern Transportation Co.
50 shares National Exchange Bank.
7 shares Bank of North America.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
$5000 City of Trenton 6 per cent Bonds. [1 29 3t
200 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.
5 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
59 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad
120 shares American Life Insurance Co.
10 shares Central Transportation Co.
20 shares Fourth National Bank.

Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—

men's, boys, and youths' calf, kip, and buff leather boots; fine grain long dress boots; Congress boots and balmorals; kip, buff, and polish grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's goat, morocco, kid, and enamelled balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; lasting gaiters; ankle ties; travelling bags; metallic overshoes, etc. 1 27 5t

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF FANCY CASSIMERES.

On Wednesday,

Feb. 3, will be peremptorily sold, on four months credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of George Bullock and Rebecca Ann P. Hunter, administrators of P. M. Hunter, deceased, late surviving partner of P. M. Hunter & Co.,

ONE TO TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF PERKIOMEN AND STAFFORD MILL CASSIMERES, being balance of stock from mills. The goods are all fresh and very desirable styles. 1 23 9t

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.

On Wednesday Morning.

Feb. 3 commencing at 10 o'clock—

500 entire packages cotton and woollen domestic goods.

SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS.

— cases heavy bleached and brown muslins in all widths and qualities.

ALSO,

— cases 5-4 fine pillow-case muslins.
— cases white, scarlet, and grey all-wool flannels.
— cases spring styles full madder prints.
— cases extra heavy pure napkins.
— cases heavy wire-twist checks.
— cases fine wide twilled stripes.
— cases herring-bone tickings.
— cases wide and heavy cottonades.
— cases fine twilled fancy plaids.
— cases superior quality of tailors' silesias
— cases heavy brown and blue denims.
— cases all-wool fancy shirtings.
— cases brown and bleached diapers.
— cases heavy canton flannels.
— cases plaid Manchester ginghams.
— cases Russia and American crash.
— cases black and white and high-colored balmorals.
— cases fine quality toilet quilts.

BLANKETS.

50 bales brown and grey blankets.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 cases grey-mixed army shirts.

WOOLLENS, ETC.

— cases 6-4 black Union cloths.
— cases 6-4 light fancy cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 double and twist cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 heavy brown doeskins.
— cases 4-4 brown Oxford and gold-mixed jeans
— cases 4-4 Trenton and Abbyville cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 Washington twilled mixtures.
— cases 4-4 heavy-mixed satinets.
— cases 4-4 cable cords.

N. B.—Goods will be open for examination with catalogues on the day previous to sale. 1 27 6t

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning.

Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc.

Also, a line of tapestry Brussels. 1 30 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sale at No. 1302 N. Broad street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, ELEGANT CARPETS, LARGE MANTEL MIRRORS, FARREL & HERRING FIREPROOF, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

February 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1302 N. Broad street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing, comprising elegant Brussels carpets, on parlors, chambers, and stairs; rosewood 7¼ octave piano-forte, made by Chickering, French plate mantel mirrors, 74 by 62 inches; walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush; elegant etagere, with mirror; walnut chamber furniture; oak library furniture; walnut dining-room furniture; china glass, plated ware, etc.

FIREPROOF SAFE—Also one of Farrel & Herring's small fireproof safes, enclosed in walnut etagere.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store.

The furniture may be examined early on the morning of sale. 1 29 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 18

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL, THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS, WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.—This evening the Academy of Music—in the assemblage which is to gather there—will present attractions to the most steady and the most giddy—to the full-headed scholar and the empty-headed fop. The attraction is to be the Commencement of the Girls' Normal School—or rather the girls themselves who are to participate in said commencement. The steady and the learned will go to quaff pleasure from the advance of education—the giddy and brainless will go to quaff the same from the sight of femininity. But let all attend, for their attendance can produce no harm. The time will undoubtedly be one of pleasure and profit—the scene one of beauty and grace. Some of the pretty damsels we have so frequently encountered on the street, carrying books in arms, will drop those books to-night. Music, too, will lend its attractions to the entertainment to-night—vocal from the throats of the girls, and instrumental from the throats of the brass whirligigs. Don't fail to attend.

A SPLENDID OPENING.—Mr. Gustave Paul, the enterprising and efficient agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, has just removed to a new and spacious office at No. 112 S. Fourth street, below Chesnut, and celebrated the event on Thursday last by giving an entertainment to some four or five hundred of his friends, which is conceded on all sides to have been one of the most sumptuous and elegant affairs of the kind ever gotten up in Philadelphia. Everything that the most exacting epicure could desire was spread in the greatest profusion on superbly arranged tables, and the guests present did ample justice to the magnificent feast prepared for them through the liberality of Mr. Paul. Hon. Erastus Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker, and other distinguished gentlemen, graced the occasion with their presence, and wit, mirth, and good humor reigned supreme from the beginning to the close of the admirable affair.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Robert Polin and Joseph Doyle, at an early hour this morning, were found prowling around the vicinity of Twenty-sixth street and Washington avenue. On being arrested they said they were from New York, and in search of employment on the steam railroad. Being suspected of being burglars, they were taken before Alderman Bonsall and bound over in $1000 bail.

KNOCKED INTO A CREEK.—Peter Wright last evening, while walking across the Frankford creek bridge, was struck by a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and knocked into the creek. He managed to get out of the creek, and reached his home on Cumberland street. He did not sustain any serious injuries.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—Last evening ex-Chief Engineer Terrence McClusker was presented with a very fine watch and chain by his friends. W. D. Kendrick, of the Columbia Engine, made the presentation speech, and Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., received the gift on behalf of the recipient. The ceremonies took place at George Glenn's restaurant.

DECATUR LODGE, No. 33, I. O. O. F., held their annual sociable on Friday evening at the Musical Fund Hall. The attendance was large, comprising intelligence, amiability, and beauty. All seemed to enjoy the dance, the song, and the usual *et ceteras* of the occasion until a late hour, when they parted with the pleasant desire of meeting again and often.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE. — Edward Chambers this morning was fined by Alderman Hurley for violating a city ordinance, in leaving his horse stand in Third street, above Chesnut street, without being tied. The animal went on the pavement, and kicked a gentleman who happened to be passing at the time.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—A sermon to young men will be preached at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Spruce street above Fifth, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats will be reserved for young men.

THE RIFLE CLUB BALL.—The annual ball of the Philadelphia Rifle Club will be given on next Monday evening at National Guards' Hall. The gentlemen having charge of this affair are exerting themselves to make it the most brilliant ball of the season. Those who participate may expect to have a good time.

STILL MISSING.—Jeremiah Quigley, the elderly gentleman who left his home, No. 1323 S. Seventh street, on the 7th of December last, is still missing. His friends and family are still making every exertion to find out his whereabouts.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Alderman Kerr this morning held James Hagan for a further hearing on the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 324 Noble street. The arrest was made by Sergeant Murray, of the Seventh District.

A COLORED THIEF.—Abner Allison (colored) was captured by Policeman Myers yesterday, with twenty pounds of iron, which he is supposed to have stolen. Alderman Toland sent him below.

THE DEATH WARRANT.—This morning the Sheriff of the city received the death warrant in the case of Gerald Eaton from Governor Geary. This afternoon the document will be read to the doomed man by the Sheriff.

EXHIBITION OF SUPERB PAINTINGS.—The collection of Goupil & Co. will continue on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts this (Saturday) evening until 10 o'clock. Admission free.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Algernon S. Roberts, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1067 and 1069 Beach street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Beach street, Nos. 1067 and 1069; each lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth 59 feet 10½ inches. The houses have recently been put in thorough order. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession April 1, 1869.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—
26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.
Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.
Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1½ acres.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.
Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.
Terms Cash.
By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30sw4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Adam Johnston, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1309 Race street, west of Thirteenth street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Adam Johnston, deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras street, 83 feet 4 inches west of Thirteenth street, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 20 feet 10 inches, and in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, leading from Thirteenth street to Juniper street. Bounded on the east by ground granted to Christian Hank on ground rent, on the north by said 12 feet wide alley, on the west by ground granted to Peter Armbruster on ground rent, and on the south by Sassafras street aforesaid. Being the same lot of ground which Thomas T. Stille and wife, by indenture dated April 7, A. D. 1817, recorded in Deed Book M R, No. 18, page 181, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Johnston, in fee. Under and subject to the payment of a yearly ground rent of $41·67 in even and equal half yearly payments. Together with the use, right and privilege of the said 12 feet wide alley, with ingress, egress and regress, with and without horses, cattle, cart and carriages into, out of, and along the same.
By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JAMES JOHNSTON, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 2 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

THIRD EDITION

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Judge Brewster, in delivering the opinion of the Court, referred to the fact that counsel for the prisoner had sat quietly listening to the charge of the Court, and had offered no objection to it; in fact, they had even withdrawn suggestions that they had made, and that the Court was about to answer; but now, when the time for correcting anything that was wrong before the jury had passed, they attacked the charge and endeavored to make its supposed errors ground for a new trial. Entering upon the details, his Honor said:—

Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Motion for a new trial.

BREWSTER, Judge.—This is a motion for a new trial. Twenty-five reasons have been submitted in support of this application. They have been argued at great length and have received from us most careful consideration. We shall endeavor to dispose of them in their order.

The first, second and third reasons refer to certain remarks alleged to have been made by the District Attorney in his closing address to the jury.

We have not been referred to any case in which a new trial was ever granted for similar reasons. If the conversations alluded to were made they were perhaps but a natural reply to the arguments addressed to the jury on behalf of the defendant. No objection was made at the time and no complaint can be now interposed.

The reasons, from four to twelve inclusive, complain of the charge. It might be a sufficient answer to all of these to say that upon the conclusion of the body of the charge, the Court stated that certain points had been presented by the learned counsel for the defendant which would be read and answered. One of the counsel for the defendant thereupon rose and stated that all the points thus presented were withdrawn—that the defendant had no exceptions to the charge, and that the counsel simply desired to invite a correction as to the statement of the evidence upon two points. These were suggested, and the jury were directed to regard the charge as amended in all of these particulars.

After this public disavowal of all exceptions, it might not, perhaps, be deemed an arbitrary exercise of our discretion to hold a party to his open indorsement of the correctness of the charge. We are not aware of any principle which allows a defendant to mislead a judge not merely by failure to object, but by public approval, and the statement of minor corrections which he prays may be made.

After all this, when everything he desires shall be said, is stated, and the whole instruction is moulded exactly to his wish, his criticism upon disjointed members of the charge may, perhaps, be fairly called an afterthought.

No exception could, under such circumstances, be subsequently allowed in any case, civil or criminal; and no Judge could, after such a statement, certify that an exception was "then and there" rendered.

This, however, is but an additional reason for a careful consideration of all that has been stated and argued in this behalf. Anxious to correct any possible error which can be discovered in this record, we have examined the charge with careful scrutiny, and are all agreed that there was no injustice to the defendant.

Complaint is made as to the instructions upon the law. The defendant's counsel had repeatedly stated that Mrs. Hill had been brutally murdered. They vied with the Commonwealth's officers in denouncing most fiercely the barbarity of the deed. There was not then—there is not now—any question as to degrees of crime.

Nor could there well be any disputation on this point. There was no evidence, no pretense of hot blood, of conflict, of self-defense, of intoxication, of anything which could define this crime as aught else than murder in the first degree. To the present moment nothing has been even suggested in reduction of the grade of the offense, nor is it contended that the respective positions of the counsel in their arguments to the jury were misreported in the charge.

It frequently assists a jury to be reminded of the points assumed by the different parties, and provided this is done truthfully, there can be no possible complaint. In the present case the statement of the Court was in exact conformity to the fact. The jury were not informed of the opinions of the Court as to the degree of the crime. They were told that the question had not been raised, and that all the counsel agreed upon this element of the case. But they were cautioned that although the counsel for the defendant had denounced this offense as brutal—as wilful, deliberate, and premeditated—still it was the duty of the jury to act upon no concession.

The language upon this point was most explicit. The jury were thus advised:—

It is proper, however, that in a case of so much magnitude nothing should be taken for granted. All that preceded this was but a repetition of what counsel had frequently and loudly proclaimed. There was not the slightest intimation from the Court of any opinion upon the subject.

If a defendant charged with homicide sees fit to denounce the crime as brutal, cold-blooded, premeditated—and in addition to that to set up as his defense that the perpetrator was a burglar, who murdered an unoffending woman for the purpose of obtaining the money which, according to the defendant, she habitually carried in her bosom, it surely does not lie with him to complain of a Court who, referring to this line of defense, cautions the jury "to take nothing for granted, but to listen to the statute which defines the different grades of murder and requires the jury if they find a person guilty to ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree."

The whole section, including the words just quoted, was read. Definitions were then given:—

First. Of murder generally.
Second. Of murder in the first degree.
Third. Of murder in the second degree.

And here the charge as to the law of the case rested. There was no instructions to the jury on the subject, no intimations even of an opinion—there was indeed the absence of all advice as the degree towards which the facts pointed—the giving of which the Supreme Court have recently declared to be "entirely proper."

In support of this reason we were referred to Rhodes vs. Commonwealth (12 Wr., 369): but neither in it nor the still later case of Lane vs. Commonwealth (Pittsburg *Legal Intelligencer* of November 29, 1868, p. 77) was the question left to the jury. In the first case the judge said:—

"If you find the defendant guilty, your verdict must state guilty of murder in the first degree."

In Lane vs. Commonwealth, the Judge instructed the jury thus:—

"There is no middle course, he (the defendant) must be convicted of murder in the first degree, or acquitted of everything."

These directions were condemned in learned opinions of Woodward, C. J., and Thompson, C. J. In the latter case the Chief Justice, after exposing the error of the charge, says:—

"It is only with the questions of law raised that we have to deal; and only in the particular discussed do we see anything to be found fault with, nor are we to be understood as finding fault with a practice which is entirely proper of judges freely advising juries as to the duty of ascertaining the degree of murder towards which the facts seem to point, always leaving them, however, free to deliberate upon, and the duty and responsibility of finding the degree, if they convict of murder."

In Kilpatrick vs. Comm (7 Casey, 294) my learned brother Judge Ludlow, said:—"We will neither temporize nor equivocate in a cause of this magnitude. The Court are of the opinion from their view of the facts of the case, that if the offense with which this prisoner is charged is not manslaughter, it is murder in the first degree, as the jury believe from the evidence that the act was committed in the heat of blood, or upon a sudden quarrel, or with coolness and deliberation."

This was made the subject of exception. But the Supreme Court said, per Strong, J. (p. 215), "A judge may rightfully express his opinion respecting the evidence, and it may sometimes be his duty to do it, yet not so as to withdraw it from the consideration and decision of the jury."

In Com. vs Green (2 Ash. 289), King, P. J. in a charge which was really a treatise upon this subject, used this emphatic language:—"Upon the supposition assumed, we are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder. * * * Provocation in this case is out of the question."

In Cathcart vs. Commonwealth (1 Wr. 112) the Judge in charging the jury stated the positions relied upon by the Commonwealth:—"As a reason for inferring malice and a design to kill," prefacing the remark with the words, "Again it is urged by the Commonwealth," etc. It was agreed that there was error in submitting to the jury the falsity of the defense, "as an inference of malice and design to kill."

But the Supreme Court affirmed the correctness of the charge.

As evidence of premeditation here, we have the kitchen poker carried up stairs into the dining-room—a wound inflicted upon the part of the skull known to be the weakest—the mortal blow given upon a recumbent body—and the finger almost severed whilst the hand (according to the last argument submitted to us on behalf of the defendant) was shading the face of the unfortunate lady from the light.

The fifth reason complains that the evidence of Officer Thorp was not stated in the analysis of the testimony on the point as to whether the unlocking of the door could be heard. It is sufficient to say that the name of officer Thorp was distinctly mentioned along with the other witnesses upon this point, and the whole testimony on this branch of the case without any detail of particulars, was summed up and referred to the jury with the direction to "carefully consider all that had been said upon the subject."

The sixth reason assigns as error the remark that "a drop of blood" was found on the blanket. It is admitted that blood was found on the blanket, but it is argued that the Court should have called it a "smear," or a "stain," and not have referred to it as a "drop." We are at a loss to appreciate the force of this criticism. The fact, so far as it was material, was the existence of blood on the blanket. It surely matters not whether it is called drop, stain, or smear.

It was undoubtedly of importance to distinguish the marks upon defendant's clothing and to speak of them accurately, so as not to confound sprinkles with smears. But no one could be misled by applying the word "drop" to the stains found on the blanket. This appears more clearly by reference to the succeeding sentence of the charge, in which the jury were told that Dr. Levis informed them "that the spots on the blanket, oil cloth, etc., were blood."

The seventh reason charges that the Judge omitted to call the attention of the jury to the position assumed by the defense that the sprinkles of blood found upon the prisoner's shirt-cuffs and collar had been caused by the change of his clothes upstairs. The language of the Court upon this point was as follows:—"On behalf of the defendant it has been urged that small particles of blood could have been sprinkled on the shirt from his hands and from the lapel of his coat. On this point, and the absence of any brains on the poker, Dr. Paine has been examined."

This reason was not pressed upon the argument.

The next objection to the charge is because of the statement that the prisoner "had spoken of the deceased insultingly." The reason then goes on to admit that there was evidence upon this point, but argues that it was "at least six months before the murder, and therefore too remote to be admitted as a threat." My notes show that the defendant used very insulting language when speaking of the deceased, and it does not appear that the conversation was remote, as stated. There was no objection to the reception of this testimony when the questions were propounded, and no motion to strike out the answers was interposed at any time.

There was allusion made to the evidence of Mr. Gilbert in one of the points presented for charge, but when the Court were about to read and answer the points they were all withdrawn. Eight objections to various offers—made when Mr. Gilbert was on the stand—were sustained, and two motions to strike out portions of his testimony were allowed. Every doubt upon these questions of evidence was thrown into the scale of mercy, and every point which the ingenuity of learned and vigilant counsel could suggest was patiently entertained and carefully considered.

The ninth reason assigns for error that a line was quoted from Mr. Hollingshead's testimony. This witness said that he knew "to whom the shingles belonged—that they belonged to Mr. Wallace of Norfolk." The complaint is that the witness afterwards stated that he had heard that the shingles belonged to Mr. Wallace. The remedy here was to move to strike out the testimony, or to ask an instruction that it should be disregarded by the jury. Neither of these steps was taken, and no injustice could possibly have resulted to the defendant from this reference to Mr. Hollingshead's evidence, for it was not contended that the shingles belonged to the defendant.

The tenth reason is answered by the notes, which show that the instruction did not misconceive the evidence.

The eleventh reason complains that Altgelt's testimony was not referred to in the analysis of the evidence upon the question of the time of the commission of the murder. It was intended in this part of the charge to group together the statements of the witnesses who went into the house and saw the body.

Mr. Altgelt did not belong to this class, and was accordingly not noticed in this connection. He had been referred to however, at some length, and the jury had been instructed that if Altgelt were believed "the defendant's theory of a burglary would be strengthened or established." And, again, "in support of the allegation of a burglary, consider the open back doors—the evidence of Altgelt and any other facts you can recall."

Nor was any injustice done to the defendant in this behalf, for the question of time was in no way withdrawn from the jury.

The twelfth reason suggests that the Judge should have called the attention of the jury to the fact that Altgelt had communicated to others that he had seen two men leave the house, and to the omission of the District Attorney to contradict Altgelt in this particular.

These matters were of very trifling importance. They had been urged upon the attention of the jury by the defendant's counsel, and unless it is the law that a Judge is bound to repeat and enforce every argument of the accused, there is surely nothing in this reason. The trial occupied over a fortnight—with many double sessions extending to a late hour. To require that a charge should, after such an investigation, not only notice all the minutiæ of a case, but dwell upon every omission of counsel, would impose upon the court a labor in many cases impossible of performance, and in all cases useless in its application. Such a recapitulation of a case would serve rather to bewilder the memory than to enlighten the understanding.

It is also to be borne in mind in the consideration of these reasons that the jury were distinctly told that "no comment the Court might make on the evidence was in any way binding upon the jury."

They were also instructed "to give to the defendant at every stage of their inquiries the benefit of his character, of the presumption of innocence until guilt is clearly established, and of every reasonable doubt."

They were further warned to "guard themselves most carefully against any preconceived ideas which might lead them to reason inaccurately."

They were even cautioned not to accept the admission that Mrs. Hill had been murdered, but "to look at all the surroundings to see whether they repelled every presumption of suicide—for it is well," the court added, "to accept no concession and to prove all things."

In support of the defense that the deed had been committed by a burglar, the testimony of Mr. Altgelt was referred to at some length. The jury were also reminded that the defendant's witnesses, Messrs. Wilbur, Thorp, Cliff, Holt, and Cassidy, had proved that the door could be unlocked without making any noise which could be heard by a person on the outside. The substance of their evidence was recited and the Court added, "as very much in this case may depend upon this apparently trifling circumstance, you will carefully consider all that has been said upon this subject. If you find that the noise of unlocking the door could not have been heard by Sarah Campbell, then you will of course reject that portion of her testimony."

The jury were also told that if they believed Altgelt, the defendant's theory of a burglary would be strengthened or established. More than this, the jury were told they could adopt the theory of a burglary, even though they did not credit Altgelt. The language of the charge on this point was in these words:—

"If you do not believe him (Altgelt), do you find from the circumstances of the back doors being open, or from any other fact you can recall, that the premises were unlawfully entered? * * * It is for the jury to take a careful review of the whole case at this point. In support of the allegation of burglary, consider the open back doors, the evidence of Altgelt, and any other facts you can recall."

The evidence of Doctors Gross, Maury, Mitchell, Thomas, and Paine was referred to, not only in connection with the question as to whether the wound on the temple and the lacerated wounds could have been caused by the poker, but also as to the sprinklings of blood on the garments of the defendant; and in consideration of this latter point, the jury were told that they must "keep steadily in view all the presumptions in favor of the defendant, and all the rules governing a case of circumstantial evidence," to which their attention had already been directed.

To this was added the admonition to "guard themselves carefully against the conclusions to which the mind is sometimes incautiously led by such appearances, and to see here, as elsewhere, that they decided this question solely in the light of their calm judgments, and the principles of the law." The names of all the defendant's witnesses who testified to his possession of property, were stated, and the substance of their testimony recapitulated.

The various positions of the defense as to the character of Mr. Gilbert, the gift of the house and furniture to Mrs. Twitchell, the temper of the dogs, the absence of blood stains in the basin and near the hydrant, the large income of Mrs. Hill, the want of motive, the impossibility of hearing in the bed-room noises made in the dining-room, the habits of the deceased, the friendship between her and defendant, the failure to find any money or weapon in the cess-pool, and the names of the witnesses, with the substance of their testimony, were all stated at length.

The jury were also reminded that the defendant had proved a good character for peace and integrity, and that this evidence was not only decisive in favor of defendant where a doubt existed, but might be sufficient to create of itself the doubt entitling to an acquittal. And, in conclusion, they were again reminded of the rules which should govern the consideration of circumstances, and of their duty to weigh them carefully, and to give the defendant the benefit of every rational doubt.

It is perhaps, therefore, not a matter of surprise that after the acceptance by the Court of all the corrections suggested by the defendant's counsel as to the recital of the testimony, the "points," were withdrawn, and the public statement made that there was no exception to the charge.

In the patient review we have bestowed upon this case during the argument of the thirteen hours upon the reasons, and our subsequent perusal of the charge, my brethren have been unable to find that there was any error in the instructions to the jury.

We pass to the consideration of the remaining reasons, which relate to the impanelling of the jury, the rulings upon questions of evidence, the discovery of additional evidence, and the usual suggestions that the verdict is against the law and the evidence. It is said there was error in issuing venires for a number of talesmen greater than the actual number of jurors to be supplied—that is to say 11 have been passed as unchallenged, but are still unsworn, and the defendant has in reserve the whole of his 20 challenges—the panel being exhausted by challenges for cause, the Court must order a venire for only one talisman, because eleven are in the box. This would lead to most interminable delays. The sheriff would have to bring in the wheel, draw five names, select the nearest resident, and failing to serve him until he returned to his home at night, the trial would be suspended many hours to bring in a solitary talesman, who might have an opinion or a scruple against capital punishment, which would be sufficient ground for a challenge for cause. If he passed through this ordeal there would still be a score of peremptory challenges in reserve, and the same operation would have to be repeated, to the annoyance of all the jurors locked up during the execution of several hundred special venires, and to the utter defeat of justice.

The law requires no such mockery, and we do not feel disposed to strain its words so as to burden a trial with delays in addition to those already existing.

This question has recently been examined by my learned brother Judge Peirce in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton decided at the present term. Upon the authorities cited in his opinion, and for the reasons so clearly stated by him, we have no hesitation in ruling this point against the defendant.

It is also argued that when certain persons had been passed as unchallenged, they should have been sworn without waiting until twelve had been so drawn.

It is a sufficient answer to this proposition to say that it has never been accepted as the practice in this Court, and that, if adopted, it might lead to great injustice. In McFadden vs. Commonwealth (11 Harr 12) eleven jurors had been empanelled when the venire for talesmen issued. Upon the return of the venire, the tenth juror was challenged for cause, the challenge sustained, and the proceeding receives the sanction of the Supreme Court.

The fourteenth reason assigns for error the refusal to permit the defendant to withdraw his peremptory challenge against John Thornton.

Upon the argument this reason was very properly withdrawn. The action of the Court is sustained by principle and by authority, for the privilege of challenging is a right not to select, but to reject (U. S. v. Marchant, 4 Mason 158; 12 Wheaton, 480; State v. Smith, 2 Iredell, 402), and the point before us is directly ruled against the defendant in Rex v. Parry 7 Carr. and P., 836; State v. Creasman, 10 Iredell, 395.

The fifteenth reason is in these words:—

"Because the Court admitted statements of witnesses which were not evidence, and subsequently sought to cure the irregularity by instructing the jury to disregard them." Upon the argument we were informed that the matters thus alleged to have been admitted and stricken out, were certain statements made by Joseph Gilbert and William Gregg.

Joseph Gilbert was asked what the defendant said to him after Mrs. Hill had concluded the bargain for the house and had left Mr. Gilbert's office. The witness answered that "he drew up the agreement in favor of Mrs. Hill, and showed it to defendant, and he said he wanted the agreement made in his name, which was done. Mrs. Hill had left." The defendant then objected to evidence of the contents of the paper. His objection was sustained. He then moved to strike out the words "which was done." His motion was granted, and the jury were instructed to disregard this part of the evidence.

The Court here admitted nothing. The witness had been allowed to proceed without interruption or objection. The moment a point was presented the witness stopped, and every motion made by the defendant was allowed. Surely there was herein no error of which the accused can complain. The same remark is applicable to the other portions of Mr. Gilbert's testimony. No objection had been interposed, and as soon as motions were made to that effect the sentences were stricken out. Indeed, this was carried to the extreme of mercy, for one of the answers was in response to a question on cross examination: but here, as elsewhere, every doubt was resolved in favor of the accused. The testimony of Mr. Gregg is upon a slightly different footing.

The Commonwealth called William Gregg. He was sworn, and said he knew the defendant: he "applied for a loan of money last June." This was objected to "as too remote, and not showing the defendant was pressed." The objection was overruled. The witness added, "It was in the neighborhood of $1500. I did not lend it to him." The Court thereupon instructed the jury to disregard this evidence.

It will be noted that the only objection came *after* the witness had made the statement that the defendant "had applied for a loan of money last June." If this were incompetent, no objection could cure the difficulty. The motion should have been to strike out or to direct the jury to disregard the evidence. (Steamboat Dictator vs. Heath, v. 6 P. F. Smith, 220.) Strictly speaking, therefore, the defendant cannot complain, for the evidence was heard by his permission, and if the objection, which came too late and was not in proper form, was acted upon to the defendant's advantage in the manner in which it should have been presented, he has no ground of complaint. My brethren, however, are of opinion that the evidence should not have been stricken out.

The fact that a loan had been requested is perhaps as convincing evidence that the defendant was pressed for money as if the money had been actually lent.

The sixteenth reason is in these words:—"Because the Court admitted as evidence of defendant being pressed for money the statement of Mrs. Hill to Joseph Gilbert, that the defendant and his wife had robbed her."

It is a sufficient answer to this to say that the Court did not admit Mrs. Hill's statements against the defendant for any purpose whatever, and that the first evidence on the point of an accusation of robbery came from the statement of the defendant himself as repeated by Mr. Gilbert. This witness testified that the defendant told him—"He had a terrible time with the old lady; she accused him of robbing her." This was before the offer to prove that defendant kept three horses, etc., which was followed by an objection ruled out by the Court, but subsequently established by the defendant's witness, Mr. McCullough.

The seventeenth reason complains that the defendant's bank account was admitted upon an assurance that it would be followed by proof of inability to pay rent, "which latter fact the Commonwealth utterly failed to show."

The remedy for the case alleged in this reason would be a motion for an instruction to disregard the testimony. The fact, however, is that the Commonwealth did not offer in this connection the inability to pay rent alone, but it and "other things." The offer to establish the inability to pay rent broke down because of other objections and of the refusal of the landlord to appear; but the Commonwealth did show that the defendant was unable to pay other debts.

In Webster's case (Binn's Report, 165) the bank book of the accused was admitted and proof of the indebtedness of a defendant was allowed in the same case, and in the cases of Colt charged with the murder of Adams; of Robinson, charged with the murder of Suydam (Wh. Cr. Law, § 851); and of Winnemore charged with the murder of Mrs Magilton (Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia). In the last case a writ of error was refused by the Supreme Court.

In Webster's case indebtedness was shown to persons other than the deceased (Binn's Report, 151, 160), and one of the notes bore date more than six months before the murder. (Dr. Stone's Report 92, see also Ibid 97, 238).

It is said that we should have allowed evidence to go to the jury that the defendant was cheerful on the Tuesday before the murder, and that this testimony would have been in rebuttal of the allegation that he was pressed. We do not think the offer was admissible.

The nineteenth reason complains that the Court rejected evidence of the defendant's own statements. They were, of course, not competent, nor could they be introduced because of a previous cross-examination which was directed to the examination in chief.

The twentieth and twenty first reasons assign as error the rejection of "an opinion" of a medical expert "based upon experiments recently made," "and the result of said experiments." If a jury can be bewildered by such confusions of science we might as well abolish the form of jury trial. A woman is found murdered. Near her body lies a poker stained with blood, and adhering to it is a human hair corresponding in color to the hair of the deceased, and shreds of wool. A respectable physician describes her wounds and says, in substance, that one of the fractures and a number of the cuts could have been caused by the poker. Now when an accused person offers to show that the stains are not blood—that the hair is not human, or not from the head of the deceased—that the shreds are not wool or not from her cap—or that, in the opinion of medical experts, the instrument found would not cause those wounds—he follows directly in the line of the Commonwealth's evidence. This prisoner chose only to pursue the last line of defense. The others, however, were all open to him. But he wished to go further: to do what never has been permitted before in the face of an objection. He proposed to show that some other arm than the defendant's could not, with some other poker than that in evidence, inflict such wounds upon some other skull. Of what avail was all this?

The weapons, arms, and skull were confessedly different.

The experiment must have been made on the skull of a corpse. These blows were inflicted upon the head of a living person. The expert must have handled a poker with the view to experiment. The guilty actor in this scene had a motive which might give far greater power to his blow than any force that could be invoked by mere philosophy teaching by example.

But aside from all these refinements, the offer contradicted nothing. A physician, in one of our criminal trials, swore that the defendant's knife could not produce the wound found upon the throat of the deceased. During a recess the then District Attorney, now of counsel for this accused, directed another surgeon to make the experiment, and the last expert was able to contradict the first, by swearing that the weapon he had in his hands actually made a still greater wound, and had decapitated a corpse. In Com. vs. Geisenberger (Oyer & Ter. Philadelphia, Dec. Sep. 1858, No. 679), a very respectable physician swore that a blow from the defendant's fist could not have broken the skull of the deceased. A piece of the bone was however produced, and it was almost as thin as tissue paper. Dr. Parkman's skull was fractured with a grape-vine stick. (Binn's Rep. 566)

In Champ vs. Commonwealth (2 Metcalfe, Ky. Rep., 27), cited by Judge Ludlow upon the trial, Judge Duvall delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, said:—"It is agreed on all hands that such opinions (of experts), to be admissible, must always be predicated upon and relate to the facts established by the proofs in the case. Mere professional opinions upon abstract questions of science, having no proper relation to the facts upon which the jury are to pass, evidently tend to lead their minds away from the true and real points of inquiry, and should therefore always be excluded."

There is, therefore, nothing in this reason which entitles it to consideration as a question of law. As matter of fact, the defendant cannot stand upon it, for his witness stated that he did "not think any poker of this material could have inflicted the wounds, because it is not misshapen sufficiently; it could not have been used four times without bending. * * * It is possible to break the temporal bone with the angle of this poker and to drive the tongue through the fractured skull. There is authority for the assertion that a penetrating wound can be made by a poker. A repetition of the blows would break the bones more. Dr. Maury stated that he thought "it extremely doubtful that the wounds could have been inflicted with this instrument, and we see it as it is. * * * It is possible to make a punctured fracture at the temple with that poker; it would be possible to make a lacerated wound with the poker; undoubtedly the whole skull could have been beaten into small pieces with that poker; it depends on the velocity of each blow and the rapidity with which they are repeated; the temporal bone could have been broken with the heel of the poker, and then the tongue drawn in; have known a skull to be fractured with an umbrella; it was driven into the skull above the eye."

The twenty-second reason complains of the admission of the evidence of Mr. William J. Post.

"The Commonwealth offered to show by this witness that at or about the time spoken of by the defendant's witness, Altgelt, and immediately before, nothing unusual occurred about the premises." This was objected to, and argued with considerable earnestness. I had some difficulty as to whether this was strictly admissible in rebuttal. My brother Ludlow was, however, very decided in his opinion that the evidence was admissible, and it was accordingly heard.

Subsequent reflection has satisfied me that Judge Ludlow was right and that I was in error.

The defendant asserted that the murder had been committed by a burglar. His witnesses had proved that noises in the dining-room could be heard more readily in the street than in the defendant's bedroom. It was also in proof that Mrs. Hill had two dogs, who were watchful and were generally with her following her about the house. It would seem, therefore, that it was competent for the Commonwealth to prove by as many witnesses as they could produce that they had seen the house shortly before the murder; had stood near it; had seen no one enter or leave the premises; had heard no bark of dogs—no cry of murder, etc. All this was in direct contradiction of the theory of a burglary and if the evidence was admissible at any stage of the trial, the fact that it was received in rebuttal is not error. (Finley vs. Stewart, P. F. Smith, 192) In Commonwealth vs. Armstrong (Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia) evidence of the most important character was admitted on behalf of the Commonwealth after the testimony had closed on both sides and the arguments had commenced.

The twenty-third reason assigns "after-discovered evidence." We have heard nothing in support of it which entitles it to consideration. (See Com. vs. Flanagan 7 W. & S. 423).

And lastly, it is said that the verdict was against the law and the evidence.

We have carefully reviewed the testimony, and are of opinion that we cannot disturb the verdict.

Full time was given to the defendant to prepare for trial. He asked for no continuance. The jury were of the defendant's selection; they listened to the whole case with great patience and untiring attention. Separated from their families and business for upwards of a fortnight, at the most important season of the year, they yet exhibited no signs of weariness, and seemed throughout anxious to hear every syllable of the evidence and arguments. We were anxious to rule every objection raised by the defendant in his favor, and, as already remarked, so charged the jury that all the points presented were promptly withdrawn.

The evidence seemed to establish, link by link, a chain of strong circumstantial evidence against the accused. As it was offered, item by item, it was jealously watched and fiercely contested. The defendant did not undertake to dispute that this was a case of murder in the first degree. As already stated, he so admitted, and denounced alike the crime and the perpetrator. Any other position would have involved a concession which would have rendered his case a desperate struggle. In view of all the testimony, it would have been monstrous to suggest that this homicide was justifiable or excusable. The blow in and through the temple—the depth of a finger through the temple—could hardly have been received by a person in an erect position.

If Mrs. Hill were lying down there could be no pretense of self-defense; still less ground, if possible, was there for the supposition of accident, suicide, or even of a quarrel, which would reduce the grade to manslaughter. The deceased had no weapon, the living had no marks of wound, or bruise, or even scratch. The number of the blows, the blood-stained cushion the arc of blood upon the walls and floor, the upraised window, the stain of blood outside, the body in the yard, all cried out against any supposition of manslaughter, or even murder in the second degree. There certainly was an intent to take life, and it was equally certain that the defendant was not intoxicated. There was not the fragment of a shred upon which a defense could hope to reduce the degree, and it would seem therefore to have been alike the dictate of skill and the command of necessity to go to the jury upon the broad question of guilt or innocence.

Contesting the case upon this issue, the defense early suggested the theory of burglary. A witness was examined to prove, amongst other things, that a certain man "used to come and work about the house. When Mrs. Hill had anything to do for him he did it. The dogs knew him very well. He was there Sundays. He came several times. She called him Conrad Smith." These answers were given to separate questions, and were evidently designed to show that the person referred to had access to the house, came there on Sundays and was known to the dogs.

When it is remembered that the murder took place on Sunday evening, and that the Commonwealth had proved that no noise of barking had been heard—the significance of this item of the defendant's proof is easily appreciated. This was followed by the evidence of Mr. Altgelt to the effect that two men had been seen by him to leave the front door. The theory attributed to the defense by the Commonwealth as to Conrad Smith, was disavowed on the production of that person, and the evidence of Altgelt submitted to the jury was rejected by them. If this part of the case was unworthy of belief the whole defense crumbled and left the evidence of the Commonwealth in all its power, strengthened rather than diminished by this fruitless attack.

As was most forcibly remarked by Strong, J. (In Cathcart v. Com., 1 Wr., 113):—"The fabrication of false and contradictory accounts by an accused criminal, for the sake of diverting inquiry or casting off suspicion, is a circumstance always indicatory of guilt."

The failure, therefore, of the defense let in the whole train of circumstances. The defendant, his wife, and Mrs. Hill in the house, all others excluded. The blood upon the walls and floor; the upraised window; the bloody cushion; the stains upon the door, oil-cloth, blanket, furniture and garments; the absence of the dogs; the stillness of the house; the order of the furniture; the defendant's conduct and words—all spoke out.

The shirt, cuffs and collars were up stairs when the defendant handled the corpse. Yet those articles were stained. The explanations of the defendant in this behalf were all patiently heard by the jury, and they have not regarded the statements as satisfactory.

The stain upon the inside of the coat could not have been received from lifting and carrying the body if the coat was buttoned at the time.

The explanations offered as to its presence were not regarded as satisfactory. Have we the right to set aside the verdict under the circumstances?

The tests of such an application are these:—
Was there any evidence to justify the verdict?
Is it clearly against the weight of the testimony?
Is there any reasonable hope that another trial would produce a different result?

Applying these questions to the record, it would seem impossible to disturb this verdict.

The learned counsel for the defendant, as already stated, admitted (as I think with great propriety) the barbarity of the act which deprived Mrs. Hill of life. The following extract from the phonographic report of the trial is supported by recollection of the able arguments presented by the defense, and condenses this whole case into a single sentence.

"On this Sunday night, when the ministers of God were performing their sacred offices throughout this broad community, this poor defenseless old woman was brutally murdered; thus far we agree with the Commonwealth. * * * We cannot deny the terrible fact that Mrs. Hill was murdered."

With this very proper admission as to the law, the whole defense rested upon the allegation that the defendant was not the person who struck these fatal blows. Consistently with truth, with law, and with reason, there was no other line of defense open for the accused. Patiently heard and fairly tried, this issue has been decided by the jury against the defendant, and the law cannot disturb their verdict.

The motion is therefore overruled.

As the Judge pronounced the last ominous words, "the motion for a new trial is overruled," a silence, lasting for the space of one or two minutes, fell upon the crowd.

District Attorney Sheppard at length arose and said:—

"May it please your Honors—The Court having thus overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., who has by the verdict of the jury been found guilty upon the bill of indictment which charged him with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, it therefore becomes my official duty in behalf of the Commonwealth to move as I now do, that the judgment of the law, of Pennsylvania, in such cases made and provided, may be pronounced upon the prisoner."

Mr. Sheppard took his seat, Twitchell, in the dock, arose upright as the Clerk asked him:—

"George S. Twitchell, Jr., have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon you according to law?"

At this juncture, while everybody waited in silence for the answer of the doomed man, and just as he was about giving it, McCully, his steadfast friend, who had been sitting close by the rail of the dock, uttered a suppressed cry, and sank from his chair in a swoon. A commotion at once ensued. Many imagined that the prisoner himself had been overcome by the terror of his situation; the whole room lifted on tip-toe to ascertain the truth. While some of the officers of the Court shouted "order" and "silence," others of them hastened for water, and made quick efforts to revive McCully. A minute sufficed to accomplish this, and then again all was as still as the grave. Twitchell had watched the fainting of his friend, himself unmoved, at least so far as the muscles of his face and the bearing of his body were concerned.

He now answered, rather indistinctly, the call of the Clerk:—

"All that I have to say is, that I have been tried and convicted of a crime of which I know nothing."

He spoke no other word, but stood calmly looking at the judges.

Hesitating a minute—watching—with his eyes fixed upon the face of the prisoner—for any further remarks—Judge Brewster said:—

George S. Twitchell, Jr., the accusation preferred against you by the Commonwealth has been examined with great patience and with an earnest desire to accord to you the fullest rights secured by the Constitution and the laws. The jurors who tried you were accepted by you when your challenges were still unexhausted. They deserved your confidence, for no men could have heard your case with greater fairness or impartiality. You were ably and skilfully defended. All that learning, industry and eloquence could suggest was most earnestly urged on your behalf. The Court was anxious to throw every doubt into the scale of mercy.

Notwithstanding all this you have been convicted of the highest crime known to the law, and a most exhaustive argument in your behalf has failed to satisfy any member of the Court that the verdict should be disturbed. This trial has thus demonstrated that secret murder committed in the privacy of a home can neither be shielded by the absence of witnesses or the position of the accused. Although the victim may be dispatched in quiet, still every little drop of blood and every surrounding fact become in the orderings of Providence a witness pointing with unerring certainty to the criminal.

I shall not add to the pain of your present position by alluding to the circumstances of this case, but it would seem to be due to justice to declare that your trial has been conducted throughout with all the tender regard for life which marks the humanity of the law. Whilst Mrs. Hill was sent to her last account without the opportunity for even one short prayer, the law has been jealous of every right which the presumption of innocence could throw around you. She has given you every opportunity to prepare for your trial, the right of challenge to jurors, the privilege of being defended by able counsel, the benefit of every doubt, and the advantage of reviewing all the rulings upon every point.

When all this has resulted in your condemnation, she still in mercy gives you time for repentance and for supplication. Let me recommend you in all earnestness to avail yourself of this privilege. Obtain the counsel of devout men, approach with them the Throne of Grace. In fervent contrition and in sincere repentance seek Him whose mercy is all sufficient even to the washing away of blood. And now it only remains for us to declare the judgment of the law, which is—

That George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God, of His infinite goodness, have mercy upon his soul.

(The preceding portion of the opinion will appear in full in our subsequent editions.)

As the last sentence of his Honor was pronounced upon the prisoner the four judges rose to their feet. When the sound of the words had entirely died away the people who thronged the place, glad to escape from the hall of judgment, departed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Building Lot, Catharine street, above Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, February 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, beginning at a point at the distance of 130 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia; thence extending northward in a line parallel with said Sixteenth street 174 feet 7⅝ inches; thence southwestwardly 198 feet 7 inches to a point in the north line of said Catharine street; thence eastwardly along said Catharine street 90 feet to the place of beginning. Terms—$2700 may remain on mortgage; balance cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four story brick house, known as the "Bank Hotel," No. 200 Spruce street. On Tuesday, February 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large four-story brick house, known as the "Bank Hotel," situate on the south side of Spruce street, No. 200; containing in front on Spruce street 18 feet, and extending in depth southward 51 feet. Bounded on the east by a certain 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege thereof; has gas, bath-room, etc. Bar fixtures included in sale. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 cash; balance may remain on mortgage. Keys at the auction store.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three story Brick Dwelling, No. 2124 N. Seventh street, above Diamond street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, February 2, 1869 at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with French roof, and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventh street, 173 feet 10 inches north of Diamond street, No. 2124, containing in front on Seventh street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth on the north line thereof 73 feet 7⅞ inches, and on the south line thereof 73 feet 11¾ inches to a 4 feet wide alley. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Subject to a mortgage of $1550. Possession immediately. Keys at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JEREMIAH HACKER, Deceased.—M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Very desirable Business Property. Two large and valuable Three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 316 and 318 South Fourth street, with stable and coach-house in the rear on Griscom street. Lot 45 feet front on Fourth street, 182 feet in depth to Griscom street; two fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Fourth street, south of Spruce street, Nos. 316 and 318. The lot contains in front on Fourth street 45 feet, including a three feet wide alley, as now built over (the adjoining property on the south having the privilege of it), and extending in depth 182 feet to Griscom street, on which street it has a front of 45 feet. The improvements consist of two three-story brick residences fronting on Fourth street, one of them No. 316, with extensive back buildings, and containing the modern conveniences, etc., and a large and commodious stable and coach-house, fronting on Griscom street.
Clear of all incumbrance. The above are well and substantially built, and at a small expense could be easily altered into stores or offices. May be examined on application to the auctioneers. Terms—half cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 28 30 F 6 Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; 165¼ feet front, 3 fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, First ward; containing in front on Mifflin street 165 feet 4¼ inches, and in depth on Fourth street 55 feet 9 inches, extending in depth along Moyamensing avenue 66 feet 3 inches. A plan may be seen at the auction rooms, showing how it could be divided into ten building lots.
Terms—Half cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1 30 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—2 Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 1347 and 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, 36 feet front. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of Ridge avenue, Nos. 1347 and 1349; the lot containing in front on Ridge avenue 36 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 88 feet 5 inches, and on the south line 77 feet 5 inches. The first floor is occupied as two stores, each have plate glass, etc; the upper rooms are furnished and occupied by societies. It is a valuable business location. The furniture and gas fixtures are included in the sale, free of charge. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $144.
Possession of store No. 1347, July 15, 1870.
May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story brick Hotel and Dwelling, No. 807 South Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage, with two story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets, No. 807; the lot containing in front on Front street 20 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and extending in depth 120 feet. The above is occupied as a lager beer saloon and is a good business stand. Bar and fixtures included in the sale free of charge.
Immediate possession.
Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—
No. 1. Five-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, between Front and Second streets. All that five story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, between Front and Second streets, No. 114; containing in front on Spruce street 21 feet, and extending in depth about 102 feet. It is occupied as a hotel and dwelling; on the first floor is a large bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with private entrance; on the second floor, large parlor, 3 chambers, 2 bath-rooms and water-closet, and on the third, fourth, and fifth stories, in all about 28 rooms. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about April 1, 1869. The above property is convenient to the Spruce Street Market, and near the Delaware river.
No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2040 Locust street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street, east of Twenty-first street, No. 2040; containing in front on Locust street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to Stewart street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about June 20, 1869.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—
No. 1. Very valuable Business Stand, southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets. All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets; containing in front on Market street 14 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet, more or less. Terms, $8000 may remain on mortgage. Possession on or about June 8, 1869. Present rent, $2500 a year.
The above is an old and well-established business stand.
No. 2. Four-story Brick Store, No. 2 Strawberry street.—All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, on the west side of Strawberry street, south of Market street, No. 2; containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 30 feet, more or less.
Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about July 26, 1870.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.